

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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BANK OF JAPAN ANNOUNCES CUT IN DISCOUNT RATE

OW310715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO -- The Bank of Japan [BOJ] announced Friday it will cut the official discount rate by half a percentage point to historic low of 3.0 percent per annum, effective Saturday, to shore up the domestic economy affected by the yen's sharp appreciation against the dollar. The decision was made at an extraordinary meeting of the policy board, the central bank's policymaking panel, chaired by BOJ Governor Satoshi Sumit.

The move will be the year's fourth reduction in the key rate, charged on short-term loans to commercial banks. The rate was last lowered by the same margin on April 21 in concerted action with the United States.

In announcing the latest cut, Sumita told a press conference that the bank made the move against the background of "increasing sluggishness" of the economy.

The bank sees that export-related industries are tightening restraints on plant and equipment investment and adjustments in employment although consumer spending, housing investment and capital investment in the manufacturing sector hold firm, he said. The Bank of Japan hopes that this action will contribute to a sustained economic growth," Sumita said in a statement.

Sumita also said exchange rate stability is "strongly" desired to help Japan achieve sustained economic growth, although he did not elaborate how such stability is realized through the latest cut in the discount rate. Sumita expressed hope that major industrial nations will cooperate in bringing about exchange rate stabilization.

A unilateral cut in Japan's discount rate is generally considered as a factor to put downward pressure on the yen as the move threatens to encourage investors to turn to dollar-denominated investment instruments that bear higher interest rates than those in Japan.

Sumita refused to comment on possible moves by monetary authorities in the U.S. and West Germany. Japan and West Germany have been under pressure from the U.S. to lower key interest rates to expand their economies and help redress trade imbalances between them.

Sumita said there are still "uncertain factors" on the foreign exchange markets although the yen-dollar rate has moved in a narrow range since mid-July.

Referring to an impact of relaxed credit conditions on consumer prices, Sumita merely noted that the bank will continue to carefully watch money supply levels, soaring land prices, and other development accompanying the recent ease of monetary conditions. In the past, Sumita cited such developments as one of the reasons for the central bank's refusal to lower the discount rate.

He told the press meeting that the Bank of Japan expects financial institutions to take a "restrained lending stance," a statement taken by banking sources as a request for financial institutions to refrain from extending loans for such speculative transactions of land and stocks.

Economists told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that the BOJ move was unexpected as Sumita, until recently, strongly denied the possibility of an imminent cut in the discount rate, saying an additional momentary measure was unnecessary. The BOJ action was more political as the move coincided with the submission of a reflationary supplementary budget to the Diet Friday and mid-term U.S. elections to be held November 4, the economists said.

With the discount rate trimmed to a historically low level, there is little room for a substantial further drop in commercial interest rates, they said. Economic activity slowed down in the past several months despite the three earlier discount rate cutbacks, they said.

More on Rate Cut

OW301105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO -- The Bank of Japan will call a policy board meeting Friday to decide on a 0.5-point cut in the official discount rate to a historic low of 3.0 percent per annum, effective November 1, bank sources said Thursday. The year's fourth reduction in the key rate, charged on loans to commercial banks, is designed to shore up sluggish economic activity by making credit available at lower cost.

But the sources said that neither the United States nor West Germany is likely to follow the Japanese lead in lowering the discount rate. In the U.S., the growth of money supply is outpacing the Federal Reserve Board's targets at the risk of rekindling inflation and three of four FED members who spoke recently suggested no easing of credit policy, they said. They ruled out the possibility of West Germany following suit on grounds of the country's strong economic performance.

With the yen's sharp appreciation cutting deep into export earnings, the Japanese economic slump is worsening, leaving the nation's traditionally low unemployment rate at a record high of 2.9 percent in August.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita indicated earlier in the day the central bank will reduce the discount rate soon. "It is appropriate that both fiscal and monetary policies will be managed effectively to prop up the economy now that the government submits a supplementary budget to the Diet (Friday)," Sumita told a press conference. As usual, he was not specific about the timing of a change in the monetary policy.

A top Finance Ministry leader said any discount rate cut is a matter to be decided by the central bank but said it would represent consideration of U.S. demands for interest reductions and other reflationary measures. The official, who declined to be named, said it would also "put finishing touches" on Japan's pump-priming package announced last month.

The bank last slashed the discount rate on April 21 by 0.5 points to 3.5 percent, following a U.S. decision to lower its own. The latest reduction is expected to entail across-the-board cuts in commercial interest rates.

But rates on deposits and savings are already at unusually low levels, making it difficult to reduce them as much as the discount rate, monetary experts said.

The Finance and Posts and Telecommunications Ministries are expected to compromise on a cut of 0.3 to 0.4 points in time deposits, they said.

Nakasone Welcomes Rate Cut

OW310343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday welcomed a planned cut in Japan's official discount rate, expected to take effect Saturday, describing it as a "timing measure" to help spur the economy. Nakasone made the remarks when he met with Tetsuo Kondo, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) to discuss possible effects of the key rate cut on the economy.

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) will decide a 0.5-point reduction of the discount rate Friday afternoon, bringing it to a historically low 3.0 percent per annum. The discount rate is a fee the central bank charges on short-term loans to commercial banks.

Nakasone said the expected BOJ action has already had favorable economic effects, pointing to a surge in stock prices Thursday.

Asked to comment on expected complaints from depositors about lower interest rates following the expected discount rate cut, Nakasone said, "I and the BOJ made the decision to reduce the base rate with due consideration given to such an idea."

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told a press conference that he hopes the discount rate cut will "cheer up" Japanese industries affected by the sluggish economy. He said appropriate fiscal and monetary measures will be facilitated to prop up the economy. He expressed hope that the BOJ measure will contribute to an agreement of a group of seven (G-7) industrial nations to coordinate policies to stabilize foreign exchange movements. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry and the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry Friday agreed to reduce annual interest rates in one-year time deposits at commercial banks and other institutions by 0.37 percentage points to 3.76 percent and those of one-year ordinary deposits 0.12 points to a record low of 0.26 percent, effective possibly on November 25.

NAKASONE BEGINS TERM; SUCCESSORS VIEWED

OW301325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who enters his extra one-year in office Friday, pledged Thursday that he will make his best efforts every day to fulfill the commitment he made in the July national elections.

Nakasone, ending his second two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Thursday said, "I feel it is my greatest duty to keep the promise since the public gave such a large number of seats (in both houses of the Diet) to the LDP."

As a result of the election victory the LDP now has 308 seats in the 512-member Lower House and 144 in the 252-member Upper House.

Nakasone also indicated that he will do his best to obtain Diet approval of bills including aged people's insurance bill in the current extraordinary Diet session which ends in late November.

The prime minister will have been in office for four years November 27, one of the longest for a prime minister of Japan.

Commenting on the extension of Nakasone's term as party president and therefore prime minister, party Secretary General Noboru Takeshita was quoted as saying, "I have no particular feeling about it. What I have in mind now is that I will faithfully devote myself to my party job."

Takeshita, one of three "new leaders" together with party executive board Chairman Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa who are vying for post-Nakasone prime ministership, is believed to be taking a "wait and see" attitude.

Abe, who had strongly opposed extension of Nakasone's term, said, "Nakasone will decide when he should step down as prime minister. Political focus has not yet shifted to the (leadership) race, but I'm determined to run for it when things become ripe."

Meanwhile, Miyazawa, who had been critical about Nakasone's austere fiscal policy before the election is said to have improved relations with Nakasone because Nakasone has taken pump-priming measures to boost the economy. He said, "Things have kept me too busy to think about the prime minister race. For the time being, I'm convinced that I should concentrate on my job as finance minister."

Political analysts believe that the three rivals will start their campaign for the post after local assembly elections next spring.

KCNA REPORTS 'ESPIONAGE' BY U.S. SR-71'S

SK301115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an "SR 71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the coastal waters south of Kangnyong peninsula in the west sea of our country at around 10 hours 11 minutes on October 30 and sent the plane again deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong in the east sea at around 11 hours 46 minutes in its wake to commit espionage against the northern half of the Republic.

Such aerial espionage by the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the Republic numbered as many as 13 in October.

Such aerial espionage committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors synchronising with large-scale joint military exercises being held by them these days on the sea around the Korean peninsula clearly shows how wild they are running to increase the tension on the Korean peninsula and provoke another war to invade the northern half of the Republic.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS PURPOSE OF HOKKAIDO EXERCISE

SK301007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA) -- The U.S. forces present in South Korea moved the stage of their military exercises to the territory of Japan to launch a joint military exercise with the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", which indicates that Japan and South Korea are turning into a military operational area of the United States and Japan, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

Its signed commentary says:

To open the door of South Korea to the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" under the name of U.S.-Japan joint military exercises is one of the main objectives of the Hokkaido military exercise this time.

This joint exercise shows that the Japanese militarist forces have emerged as dangerous forces of aggression in Asia and openly join the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in joint military actions against other countries.

The joint military exercise of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" with the U.S. forces stationing in South Korea means a signal switchover in the military policy of Japan. It is a step towards "collective defence" which is prohibited in the present constitution of Japan. The Japanese reactionaries are trying to make fait accompli the military operation of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" outside the territory of Japan in the shadow of U.S.-Japan joint military exercises.

This move of Japan is a criminal act aggravating the tension in the Far East and threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The Asian peoples are watching with heightened vigilance the war manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

MINEX-87 JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK300031 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "A Reckless Playing with Fire"]

[Text] It is said that beginning 22 October in the sea off Chinhae, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have been conducting a mine-laying and mine-sweeping exercise called Minex-87-1-K. This exercise, which is being conducted to gain experience in various cooperative operations with the participation of aircraft from the U.S. 7th Fleet, the newly-established U.S. 7th Air Force coersively occupying South Korea, the U.S. Strategic Air Force, and the puppet Navy ships, is to continue until 2 November. This is an extremely provocative and adventurous military exercise and is being conducted based on the assumption of invasion into the northern sea of the Republic and a warlike criminal act which aggravates tension in our country.

Proceeding from an ardent desire to achieve peace and peaceful reunification, we have recently advanced a proposal to hold talks among military authorities and a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. At the same time, we have taken the fundamental measure of withdrawing approximately 150,000 soldiers in active service from the trenches and guard posts to have them participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

However, babbling about a non-existent threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have responded to these proposals by increasing nuclear arms and other various war means on a large scale and by committing maneuvers to intentionally aggravate the situation by continuously conducting military exercises that remind spectators of actual warfare.

Over the past few months, the U.S. imperialists have strengthened the coercive occupation Air Forces by introducing F-16 aircraft and have delivered some of the planes to the puppets. In addition, they have fabricated the 7th Air Force by promoting the formation of the coercive occupation Air Forces in South Korea to a higher status. Recently, the fact that a nuclear quick reaction force, which assumes a 24-hour combat posture, is to be deployed at the base of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces in Kunsan, North Cholla province, has been disclosed. Furthermore, large and small-scale military exercises have been repeatedly conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, including the large-scale naval maneuvers carried out in the East Sea during the Asian Games.

The military exercise being conducted in the sea off Chinhae is part of such war maneuvers and is extremely reckless playing with fire, assuming a nuclear attack in light of the armed forces mobilized and the contents of the drill.

Something that should not be overlooked is that it is being conducted in synchronization with the first U.S.-Japan joint military exercise. In the U.S.-Japan joint military exercise to be held near the sea off Hokkaido from 27 October through the first 10 days of next month, the armed forces of the three services of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces; the 25th U.S. stationary troops in Hawaii; the U.S. 7th Fleet; and the U.S. 7th Air Force staying in South Korea, along with the U.S. 5th Air Force are expected to participate. With the full-scale exercise just ahead, a preliminary exercise began on 19 October.

Meanwhile, the Chief of the General Staff of the puppet Navy has recently toured Japan and held a secret conference with the heads of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

No doubt this admits that the military exercise being conducted at this time near the sea off Chinhae is designed as part of the triangular military operation in the context of the U.S.-Japan joint military exercise. A danger exists in light of the fact that this is a war exercise designed to invade the northern half of the Republic by linking South Korea and Japan as one operation area under the command of the U.S. imperialists.

What the U.S. imperialists and the puppets pursue from this military exercise is more than this fact. As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which feels the utmost crisis because of the increasing anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle being waged by students and the people in South Korea, has recently committed an act of overall suppression against the patriotic and democratic forces under the flag of anticommunism using the wall poster incident at Seoul National University and the arrest of an NKDP assemblyman as the momentum.

Dissatisfied with their act of continuously instigating the frantic anticommunist and fascist commotion of the puppets from behind, the U.S. imperialists are conducting a war exercise to depress the struggle spirit of South Korean people by threatening them through armed intimidation. It is a well-worn trick of the U.S. imperialists whenever a crisis of the colonial fascist rule takes place to strengthen suppression with bayonets by instigating the puppets and to add a mixed colonial policy to this suppression.

The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious enemies who desperately challenge the cause of peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea and the cause of independence and democracy in South Korean society. Those in the Chon Tu-hwan ring are the culprits loyal to them. The criminal commotion of playing with fire of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, which runs counter to the trend of the times, has stirred indignation and denunciation among the South Korean people, our entire nation, and the peace-loving people of the world. Clearly knowing that their bellicose maneuvers will deepen their isolation at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs must act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN

SK300505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday hits at Britain for resorting to vicious interference and pressure against Syria under absurd pretexts.

A signed commentary of the paper says:

The severance of diplomatic ties with Syria by Britain is a most dastardly diplomatic step. It is a high-handed challenge and provocation against Syria and a blatant violation of international law and usage.

The anti-Syrian campaign of the British Government indicates that Britain is zealously joining in the strategic conspiracy between the United States and Israel in the Middle East and tripartite strategic conspiracy among the United States, Britain and Israel is brewing.

Regarding Syria, which takes an anti-imperialist stand in the Middle East, as an impediment, they are trying to bring pressure upon her to step back from her anti-imperialist, independent stand and thus turn Middle East further into their theatre of aggression and plunder and strategic vantage. But the imperialists' calculation is mistaken.

When Britain broke up the diplomatic ties, Syria showed a determined reaction, announcing the severance of her diplomatic relations with Britain and losing the British cultural centre.

This decisive step of Syria is highly illustrative of the resolute stand of the Syrian people never to pardon any act of aggression on the part of the imperialists but fight it out in defence of her national dignity and sovereignty.

We actively support and encourage the righteous struggle of the Syrian people and demand that the imperialists withdraw their hands of aggression and interference from Syria and Middle East.

YI MONG-HO SUPPORTS SOVIET SUMMIT PROPOSALS

SK301157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Statement issued by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the DPRK Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, supporting the "significant and rational proposals which the Soviet Union put forth for nuclear arms reduction at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held recently in Reykjavik, Iceland" on 28 October in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held recently in Reykjavik, Iceland, amid the attention of the broad public circles of the world clearly showed who desires peace and who seeks the policy of aggression and war. The Soviet Union arranged the talks on its own initiative [chudongjoguro] and went to Reykjavik with the significant and rational proposals for nuclear arms reduction.

The proposals which the Soviet Union put forth at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks were a reflection of the sincere desire to curb the arms race that escalates unlimitedly, to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war forever, and to defend the solid peace and security of the world. This shows that the CPSU and Soviet Government are always faithful to the Leninist peace-loving policy and make all sincere efforts to defend world peace and security.

Nevertheless, the United States, invariably seeking the wild ambition to bring the world under its control with nuclear superiority and superiority in strategic weapons, participated in the talks empty-handed with no sincerity. The United States, which was unable to diametrically oppose the fair and just proposals of the Soviet Union before the world, pretended so-called sincerity initially. However, at the last moment of the talks, it doggedly insisted on the heinous strategic defense initiative and, thus, brought everything to bankruptcy by overthrowing the issues which were already agreed upon.

As has been made known, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is an extremely dangerous and adventurous plan to achieve military preponderance and nuclear preemptive strike capabilities, to obliterate socialism, and to plunge mankind into nuclear catastrophe by destroying the present military balance and expanding the nuclear arms race even to space. This is the reason why the world peoples sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers of space militarization, and strongly demand that the U.S. Administration immediately abandon the Star Wars plan. At present, however, the United States, by ignoring the unanimous demand of the peace-loving peoples of the world, is drastically increasing armaments, accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, and spurring the realization of the Star Wars plan under the facade of peace and arms reduction. In particular, to attack our Republic and other socialist countries in Asia, the U.S. imperialist warmongers have extremely aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula through the extensive introduction of all kinds of nuclear weapons into South Korea. South Korea, the area where huge nuclear forces have been concentrated and power-reeking war exercise commotions are staged daily, has turned into a dangerous powder magazine of nuclear war that can explode at any moment.

The WPK and the DPRK Government, which make all sincere efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and eliminate military confrontation here, have recently put forth the significant proposals for the talks of military authorities and the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. As an initiative, they have taken the step of withdrawing some 150,000 active troops from the front and outposts and diverting them to peaceful construction.

Because of their justness and rationality, the peace-loving initiatives and proposals of our party and the government of the Republic have earned active support and sympathy from many countries and peoples of the world. However, none of our just initiatives and proposals has been realized because of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive nature, as was intensively disclosed at the Reykjavik summit meeting.

I acknowledge that the constructive proposals which the Soviet Union put forth at the Reykjavik meeting for the reduction of the missiles deployed in Asia and for other matters are the peace initiatives that will actively contribute to alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing peace in Asia and the world. Thus, I express full support for the proposals.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok last July and at the banquet he arranged at the grand Kremlin palace on 24 October to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union, actively supported our peoples cause for peace on the Korean peninsula and for its peaceful reunification. This is great encouragement for our people.

As long as the imperialist forces of aggression and nuclear weapons exist on the globe, the danger of a thermonuclear war cannot be eliminated and mankind cannot live independent and peaceful lives. Thwarting and smashing the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression, reducing nuclear weapons drastically, and liquidating them completely are an urgent and solemn task of the era facing the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world. Peace can be achieved and defended only through the unyielding struggle against the imperialists' aggression and their policy of war.

The Korean people, under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace and in firm unity with all peace-loving peoples of the world, will struggle unyieldingly to thwart and smash the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war and build a peaceful and prosperous new world.

[Dated] 28 October 1986, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN REACTS TO SOUTH'S STUDENT CRACKDOWN

SK311016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan group's bestial suppressive offensive against the powerful anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle kept up at Konguk University in Seoul by students of 26 universities in different parts of South Korea.

The author of the commentary says:

The fascist hangmen hurled more than 2,000 riot police against the students, arresting nearly 100 of them, and committed the inhuman act of cutting off even the supply of electricity and water to this university where the struggle is going on.

This savage suppression by the puppets is a part of the crackdown on campus which has become more undisguised after they invented the "wall-paper case" at Seoul University and a reckless reactionary offensive to strangle the patriotic movement of the students, the leading force of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

The puppets arrested above 5,000 students and people in a day and threw hundreds of them behind bars, crying that they will "uproot the leftist, pro-communist forces" in campus and society, whatever it may cost them.

For the South Korean students to fight for national freedom and liberation and against the aggressors and traitors is an exercise of their inalienable sacred right and it cannot be a crime in any case.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must look straight into the situation and stop the frantic suppression of the people and step down from power.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK291128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 24 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 October commentary: "A Full-scale Suppressive Offensive Against Campuses"]

[Text] The fascist puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique is now creating a large-scale whirlwind of suppression in connection with the so-called wall poster incident on the campus of Seoul National University [SU].

While giving utterance to such outrageous language as a strong measure to root out communist thoughts in succession, the fascist hangmen are now concentrating the investigative force of the puppet police on the suppression of the core members of the Committee for Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization [Chamintu] and the Federation of Students for National Salvation who they believe are lurking behind the Chamintu after concluding that the wall poster incident was a deed of these organizations, and are now engaged in a frantic commotion of investigation throughout South Korea, including at SNU.

The investigation policemen who barged into SNU are running amok in manhunting, babbling about determining the handwriting of the radical students or about an investigation into the members of the circles in question. While setting up a special committee to guide problematic students in every university and college, the puppet education ministry is now intensifying patrols and checks of university facilities and ordering the schools to stringently punish leftist-leaning students. Instructing the police across the country to round up everyone on the wanted list in connection with the Inchon riot at the end of November, the puppet national police headquarters went so far as to threaten the sacking of those who failed to do so.

Arguing that it has found the number of organization and and the number of people people such as students, off-stage politicians, and religious personages, aligned with radical, leftist-leaning, and procommunist forces to be 30 and approximately 10,000 respectively, the puppet administration has openly made it clear that it would expand suppression from the campuses to the whole of society. After expanding and reorganizing specialist suppressive institutions designed to counter the so-called radical, leftist-leaning forces at police stations in five major cities, including Seoul, and at the National Police Headquarters, the puppets have decided to further augment the suppressive force to man these institutions.

The number of people imprisoned on charges of having opposed the Asian games and of involvement in the wall poster incident has reportedly increased to approximately 1,000. South Korean campuses, which have been trampled underfoot by the police, have in fact turned into a stage where fascism rampages. All South Korea, which is in confusion because of the whirlwind of arrests of the patriotic students, is now engulfed in a murderous terror-stricken atmosphere.

This shows that the wall poster incident was a premeditated, fabricated put-up job as well as a machination to create and obliterate the independent and democratic forces in South Korea, including the patriotic youths and students, by making an excuse to launch full-scale suppression of the South Korean campuses. Babbling that wall posters marked as Information No. 1 and 2 had been found hung on the same spot in the SNU campus on 14 October in the same manner as those found on 10 October, the puppets noisily advertised that the true picture of the wall poster incident had become more clear thanks to the confessions of the students and contents of leaflets unearthed in offices of students in the course of investigation. However, this is nothing but a clumsily fabricated farce staged to convince somebody.

In South Korea, only the National Security Planning Agency can do such things as read and watch the North's papers and broadcasts, copy and reprint them. They have always fabricated, if need be, machination incidents to suppress the people by branding them as procommunist elements. This is well demonstrated by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring who, stung by the rapid growth of the democratic forces that call for the revision of the Constitution, fabricated the Inchon riot last May and then subjected those involved to suppression.

The current large-scale suppressive offensive against the student movement in the wake of the wall poster incident on the SNU campus is an expression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's awareness of a crisis. The active advance of the youths, students, and people has shaken the military Chon Tu-hwan regime to its foundation, cornering it in an blind alley with each passing day. The South Korean student movement, which has tenaciously continued since the beginning of the year, has grown and strengthened itself so much so that no force can stop it now. In particular, students have demonstrated their strength by fiercely staging the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle during the Asian games in defiance of such harsh suppressive maneuvers of the puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which tried to pave the way for prolonged stay in power, to create an international environment for the permanent division, and to burnish its own image through the Asian games, has been greatly humiliated. Even the South Korean opposition parties and off-stage democratic forces are actively staging a struggle in and out of the National Assembly, calling for constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system.

It is no accident that some South Korean papers said that the political situation in South Korea is certainly uneasy and bleak. Feeling threatened by the surging aspiration of the youths, students, Chon Tu-hwan ring is now attempting to bring the situation under control by openly practicing suppressive policy with shocking fabricated incidents. However, this is not only shameful act, it is also an outrageous deed of a man beside himself. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's nature as a ruthless fascist dictatorial maniac and the dark picture of South Korea where even the strains of democracy have been wiped out are more sharply being brought to light.

There is no guarantee that the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has usurped power in a sea of blood where it killed a large number of its fellow countrymen through knife-wielding and which is now managing to stay in power by knife-wielding, will not create another bloody scene like the Kwangju incident in order to prolong its stay in power. Herein lies the reason why all the people, including the South Korean people, are angered by the fascist clique's full-scale suppressive offensive directed against the South Korean campuses and are thereby raising voices to denounce it. Reckless knife-wielding rule is nothing but the last fight of those who are nearing their demise. The stronger the suppression becomes, the higher the youths and students will raise the banner of anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle, and on this road the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan will encounter its tragic end.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES FRONTLINE INSPECTION

SK280900 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 26 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 October commentary: "Warmonger's Frontline Inspection"]

[Text] Recently traitor Chon Tu-hwan came to the foremost front on the western front on the pretext of inspecting the guard posture, fanning the fever of war. The warmonger said that superiority in strength is a shortcut to preventing war and that combat readiness should be perfected for a real war, while babbling about the nonexistent possibility of war provocation by the North, thus openly instigating a war.

No matter how frantically those who accelerating preparations for war -- refusing our peace proposal to hold the talks by military authorities to eliminate the danger of a war created on the Korean peninsula -- may lecture about the possibility of war provocation by slandering us, no one will believe them.

Even at this moment, a dangerous playing with fire is taking place on the sea off Chinhae, South Korea, with warships of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, the puppet naval warships, the U.S. imperialist 7th Air Force in South Korea, and the U.S. Strategic Air Command participating. Most of the U.S. forces in South Korea and of the puppet army are being deployed in the advanced areas along the Military Demarcation Line, and have assumed a combat readiness posture which can be changed into real combat action at any moment.

It is alarming that traitor Chon Tu-hwan crawled up to the frontline at a time when a large-scale military exercise is being staged. The warmonger is attempting to ignite the fuse of war. There is a great possibility that the South Korean puppets will kick off a reckless playing with fire.

Recently the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has been driven to a unprecedented serious political crisis. The puppet clique imprisoned an opposition assemblymen for his remarks that reunification, not anticommunism, should be national policy, by invoking the National Security Law. In this connection, the South Korean youths, students and masses from all walks of life raised their voices of indignation and protest. The more nakedly the puppet clique's antinational nature is revealed, the more courageously the people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment advance will be made.

Anticommunism, which successive puppets put forth as national policy, no longer makes sense among the people, and aspirations for reunification are increasing with each passing day. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has launched a large-scale wholesale repressive crackdown against the democratic forces. However, this will only result in pouring fuel on the flames of the people's fierce resistance.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to divert elsewhere the attention of the people, who stand against it, by concocting a lie as if a southward invasion is near at hand and to more cruelly repress them on the pretext of security. Thus, when necessary, it will ignite the flames of war without hesitation.

On that day when the warmonger visited the frontline, the puppet prime minister made an absurd remark at the assembly that the reunification should be achieved under a liberal democratic system. Such remarks threatening us are no accident. Reports note that U.S. imperialists, who have the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army, have recently authorized [hoga] the puppets to invade [chimgong] the northern half of the Republic at any time. [imuiui sigak].

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a war fanatic, beat the drum of war visiting the frontline areas, and the prime minister instigated war at the puppet National Assembly. This shows that the group of traitors who are uneasy being rejected at home and abroad may kick off any adventurous commotion at any time. However, war will not open an exit for the Chon Tu-hwan clique. We are closely watching with vigilance the alarming commotion of the warmongers, who are advancing along the road of war and are running counter to the people's aspirations for peace.

ANTICOMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION CALLED 'FOOLISH'

SK290452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 27 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 October commentary: "Anticommunism Is a Way Which Leads to Treason Against the Nation and Self-Destruction"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring, perturbed by the rapidly heightening moves of the South Korean students to oppose anticommunism and aspire for reunification, is foolishly maneuvering to find a way out by drastically intensifying the anticommunist indoctrination which criticises the leftist ideology and theory of students of schools at various levels.

The fascist clique has decided to implement a 1-day anticommunist course for middle and high school students beginning next year, up to 2,650 sessions each year, saying that a radical leftist force has come into being, to operate ideological indoctrination classes at universities; and to conduct anticommunist indoctrination courses for elementary, middle, and high school teachers and college professors.

The puppet clique is also reported to have decided to expand the counter-communist department of the puppet national police headquarters into three departments -- No 1, No 2, and No 3 -- to substantially increase the number of policemen charged with counter-communist operations at the police stations of five major cities -- including Seoul and Pusan -- and to regularly assign two or three counter-communist police detectives to each college.

Needless to say, the radical leftist forces and leftist ideology mentioned by the puppets means the anti-U.S. and antifascist forces, which are growing and being strengthened in South Korea with each passing day, and their ideology and ideal which aspires for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Presently in South Korea, the people's anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation is being vigorously waged in South Korea to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist dictatorial politics, to regain the nation's dignity and sovereignty, and to realize genuine democratic politics.

Furthermore, a new development in South Korea is that anticommunism, which the puppets have upheld as state policy, is being rejected by an increasing number of people with each passing day and that over 90 percent of the youths and students, accounting for 70 percent of the population, are aspiring for independent and peaceful reunification.

During such a situation, the puppet clique is attempting to expand the anticommunist suppressive organizations and intensify the anticommunist ideological indoctrination for youths and juveniles to block the influence of the social system of the northern half of the Republic on the South Korean people; to repress the moves of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle heightening among students, school children, and the people, and those yearning for reunification of the fatherland, to find a way out of the crisis in the colonial fascist rule; and to realize the vicious ambition for long-term power.

However, they are seriously miscalculating and dreaming the wrong dream. The maneuvers of the South Korean puppets, of punishing those who advocate democracy and reunification and inspiring hostility and confrontation within the nation by intensifying anticommunist ideological indoctrination with students and school children, are crimes of treason against the nation which contradict the entire nation's yearning for reunification.

For our nation, which has been suffering the pain of national division for over 40 years, the urgent matter is not hostility and confrontation between the North and the South, but harmony and unity. Herein lies the way to peace and reunification of the country and the nation's prosperity. That the Chon Tu-hwan ring engages in anticommunist confrontation maneuvers, running counter to this trend, shows that they are not interested in peace and the peaceful reunification of the country. The anticommunist confrontation maneuvers that run counter to the aspirations of our nation and the people of the world yearning for peace and the reunification of Korea will not receive consensus and support from anyone.

If the South Korean puppets continue to engage in foolish anticommunist maneuvers, they will evoke greater protest and denunciation from the people at home and abroad, deepen their own isolation and rejection, and accelerate their destruction.

POLICE ARREST 800 STUDENTS AT KONKUK UNIVERSITY

SK310315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP) -- South Korean police Friday stormed Konkuk University campus here, arresting some 800 students who had staged a leftist anti-government, anti-American protest here since Tuesday. The 67-hour sit-in was the most violent and massive demonstration held in Seoul in recent months. The students, who had seized five school buildings, were arrested within one-and-a-half hours of the police raid, which began at 8:40 a.m. Friday (23:40 GMT Thursday).

Some 7,000 policemen, backed up by helicopters and fire engines, made separate raids on each of the five buildings. Yi Yong-chang, director general of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, led the operation. By 7 a.m., before the raids began, police had placed mattresses around the buildings and had moved in 30 fire engines to prepare for the possibility that the protesters would set the buildings on fire. During the arrest operation, the students' hall and liberal arts building were set on fire, but the blaze was soon put down.

The students, who belong to two radical student groups -- "Chamintu" and "Minmintu" -- fiercely resisted the police from the buildings' rooftops, hurling stones, gasoline bombs, and chairs.

The police had difficulties quelling the demonstrators in the main building and social science building, where many students resisted until the last minute. Some 700 policemen launched the arrest operation from the main hall at 8:50 a.m., as two police helicopters fired tear gas bombs and three fire engines shot out water. Policemen posted outside the building fired tear gas bombs onto the rooftop of the main building.

After occupying the computer room in the main building, police began arresting students on the second, third and fourth floors. The students had threatened to set the computer room on fire if the police moved in. Forced to go up to the rooftop, the students stubbornly resisted, but the police overpowered them after 9:45. The police carried out similar operations in other buildings until 10:16, when the last group of students in the social science building surrendered.

Prosecution authorities made the decision to quell the sit-in by force on Thursday, after the students defied their repeated call to voluntarily end the sit-in.

1,467 Students in Custody

SK311141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP) -- More than 1,400 students, who participated in the 67-hour anti-government sit-in at the Konkuk University, were rounded up, the Seoul Metropolitan Police announced Friday. In a news conference, Yi Yong-chang, director general of the Seoul Metropolitan Police, said 1,467 radical students from 22 universities and colleges throughout the country were now in custody for investigation of their violent anti-government protest.

The number includes 465 female students.

Yi said that 42 students, 34 policemen as well as two firemen were injured during the one and a half hour police raid on the Konkuk University campus buildings that the leftist-leaning students had occupied for three days. He said the injuries were due to the obstinate resistance from the students. He said nobody had died, however, during the police storming on the buildings. Earlier on Friday, about 7,000 police backed up by helicopters and fire engines, stormed Konkuk University campus to stop the three-day anti-government, anti-American demonstration of the leftist-leaning radical students.

Future Government Stance

SK310215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP) -- Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Friday that the government will strictly cope with recent "left-leaning pro-communist student activism," which could endanger the nation's liberal democratic system, to defend "national prestige and the right of survival." He said that radical student activities threaten the liberal democratic system itself and imprudently chant slogans that are apparently in line with north Korea's propaganda against South Korea. No made the remarks in a speech he delivered at the annual nationwide meeting on national security. The meeting, which opened on Saturday, is scheduled to continue through Nov. 22 at 13 major cities.

The prime minister expressed grave concern over the increasing possibility that "the communist regime of North Korea will try to instigate social unrest in the South and to obstruct the successful hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics."

"The North is very anxious about the success in the 1988 Seoul Olympics because it will leave them no chance to achieve its goal of unifying the peninsula under communist rule through armed provocation," he added.

In consideration of the security situations the nation is facing, No continued, stability in all areas, including politics, economics and social fields are absolutely needed now more than ever before in our effort to achieve the nation's "two great tasks" -- the peaceful transfer of power and the successful hosting of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games.

Regarding South Korean politics, he noted that, to the frustration of the Korean people, the nation's internal affairs are deadlocked as a result of efforts to revise the constitution and social unrest caused by radical student activities. To tide over the stalled political situation, No called for the early normalization of the National Assembly's ad hoc committee on constitutional revision through dialogue and compromise. Referring to the stalled inter-Korean dialogue, the prime minister said that Seoul will continue to make efforts to resume the talks, which Pyongyang unilaterally suspended, using patience and tolerance. He also said that "extreme confrontation, instigation and illegal political means" should be rooted out to pave the way for a mature political atmosphere under which problems can be resolved democratically.

Campus Stabilization Measures

SK310916 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP) -- The government plans to work out "campus stabilization measures" to prevent anti-government demonstrations similar to the sit-in at Konkuk University, Education Minister Son Chae-sok said Friday. Police quelled the violent sit-in protest on the Konkuk campus on Friday morning when they arrested 1,185 students, including 349 coeds, from 26 universities and colleges. The demonstrators chanted anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans. As of Friday, 1,447 students had been rounded up at the university. The students began the sit-in on Tuesday, occupying five university buildings. Between Tuesday and Thursday, 262 students were arrested.

Son said that the Education Ministry will "realign the ideological system" so that professors can carry out anti-communistic education. He also said that school authorities should thoroughly manage academic affairs to promote an atmosphere conducive to study on campuses. Those students who skip classes to participate in demonstrations should be given "maximum disadvantages," he added.

He said that those students who simply joined the sit-in will not be punished academically after being released from police custody. Those who masterminded the sit-in and those who do not show signs of repentance, however, should be expelled from the campus, in accordance with school regulations, Son added. He said that faculty members as well as school administrators should guide the students, discouraging them from following leftist ideology.

POLICE ARREST STUDENTS IN WALL POSTER CASE

SK310144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The police arrested Hwang In-uk, a junior at the Seoul National University [SNU], sought in connection with subversive [as published] wall posters, Wednesday in a room rented by his friend in Sindaebang-dong, southern Seoul.

Hwang was alleged to have posted wall posters carrying contents of "Minju Choson (Democratic Korea)," a north Korean newspaper, on the wall of a school building on Oct. 10.

The police also arrested Choe Hyong-chol, 20, sophomore at SNU, on alleged charge of passing the draft of the wall posters to another student, and Pak Tong-son, sophomore at SNU, who offered shelter for Hwang.

RIVAL POLITICAL GROUPS 'SHOCKED' BY DPRK DAM

SK310153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Rival political parties yesterday expressed shock and indignation at the news that north Korea has begun to build a large dam in Mt. Kumgang for the construction of a hydroelectric power plant.

They commonly urged the government to work out strong measures to thwart the construction because it may pose a serious threat to the nation's security.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said, "All the people should intensify their vigilance against north Korea and make all-out efforts to foil the north Korean attempt." The DJP chairman warned that the dam, if constructed, would be a grave threat to "our national security and survival."

Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said that it is "a really serious problem."

Echoing No's warning, DJP secretary general Yi Chun-ku said, "This is not a matter that will cause merely worries about water shortage or drought. I hope the government will formulate appropriate countermeasures. Otherwise, an enormous thing will happen."

Majority spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "At the moment, the north Korean puppet regime is employing all means and methods to launch destructive acts against the South. All the people should not hesitate to cope commonly with the situation."

DJP vice secretary general Kim Tae-ho said that the first thing for the nation to do is to arouse international opinions against the construction of the dam.

"If it is confirmed that it is a matter of national security, we should map out measures to stop the construction by force," Kim said.

Recalling that north Korea suspended electricity supply to the south shortly before starting the Korean War in 1950, Reps. Cho Ki-sang, Pak Kyong-sok and Yi Sang-hui of the DJP said, "North Korea is threatening to point a weapon, which is more awesome than a hydrogen bomb, at our jaws."

Pong Tu-hwan, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, asked the government to exert all diplomatic efforts to baffle the north Korean scheme to construct the dam.

"This provocative scheme not only violates international practice but also may bring a national tragedy. It should be suspended immediately in the name of the people," Pong said.

Pak Ik-chu, chairman of the Assembly Construction Committee, said, "As long as it is apparent that north Korea may use the dam for military purposes, we cannot sit back but should work out strong countermeasures."

Rep. Hyon Hong-chu of the DJP said, "North Korea is threatening our survival and security. If the dam is only for industrial purposes, north Korea should make a clear-cut expression of its will (not to cause any damage to us)."

Meanwhile, Yi Ki-taek, vice president of the NKDP, said, "It is a matter of life and death for us. We should stop the construction of the dam even by seeking the good offices of the United States and the Soviet Union."

NKDP chief policymaker Yi Taek-hui said that ruling and opposition parties should make suprapartisan efforts to thwart the construction of the multipurpose dam.

Vice floor leader Sin Sun-pom and other lawmakers of the main opposition party said that the National Assembly and major political parties ought to work out their own countermeasures.

ROK REGRETS LANGUAGE OF JAPANESE DIETMEN

SK290859 Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday expressed deep regret over the "violent language" used by some Japanese dietman who criticized the alleged intervention of Korea and China in Japan's internal affairs. Rep. Shizuka Kamei, president of the Basic National Affairs Study Club, a group of 37 dietmen from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and two other lawmakers reportedly said Wednesday that if China and Japan [as received] continue to intervene in Japan's internal affairs, there would be no guarantee that war will not break out in the future.

The internal affairs to which they referred were apparently the contents of Japanese history textbooks and worship by Japanese political leaders at the Yasukuni Shinto Shrine for the war dead.

The Japanese legislators used the violent language in the presence of Yi Kyu-ho, Korean ambassador to Tokyo, to protest Korea's request that Japan correct some "distorted" descriptions of past Korean-Japanese relations in history textbooks. A Korean Foreign Ministry official said he deeply deplores the "irresponsible remarks, which lack the right and correct historical understanding of Japan's relations with its neighboring countries."

The Japanese dietmen visited Yi in anticipation of their scheduled trips to Seoul and Beijing in early December, as recommended by Takeo Fukuta, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union. The official said he thinks their remarks have nothing to do with the thoughts of the Japanese Government or the majority of the sensible Japanese people. The "violent words" will not affect efforts for the wholesome development of Korean-Japanese relations, the official said.

Meanwhile, Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party said that the remarks were an outlet of Japan's belligerent inclination and aggressive nature, which have been proven through the long history of Korean-Japanese relations. Choe Sang-chin, the party's vice speaker, said that making comments about war between Korea and Japan in the presence of the Korean ambassador was not merely an act of violent language but an act of intimidation." [quotation mark as received]

GDR'S HONECKER PAYS 'OFFICIAL FRIENDSHIP VISIT'

LD261053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0527 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (AND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in the Mongolian People's Republic at midday (local time) on Sunday for an official friendship visit. At Ulaanbaatar airport, he was warmly welcomed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and other personages from the party and state leadership.

A military ceremony took place to welcome the guests at the airport. The flag-bedecked streets and squares of the MPR capital, through which Erich Honecker drove to his residence together with Jambyn Batmonh, were lined by thousands of working people.

Erich Honecker is accompanied on his official friendship visit by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; members of the Central Committee Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beilk, minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; and Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; and by Heinz Mauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the MPR.

Batmonh, Honecker Meet

OW271738 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 October, (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the S.U.P.G., [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], Chairman of the State Council of the G.D.R. Erich Honecker continues his official visit of friendship to Mongolia. He has been received in the government house by General Secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C. and President Batmonh and they had a cordial talk. The guest has also laid a wreath at the tombs of the founders of the M.P.R.P. and people's state Sukhebaatar and Choibalsan.

The talks were held between Batmonh and Honecker in Ulaanbaatar during which the sides discussed relations between the M.P.R. and the G.D.R. as well as the questions of international situation. Both leaders emphasised that the M.P.R.P. and the S.U.P.G. pursue the common goal -- that dynamic growth of (?the production) and its efficiency, more fully using for this purpose the scientific and technical breakthroughs and the possibilities and advantage of the socialist system. The two parties have a complete identity of views on all the basic questions of social development and world policy.

The two leaders expressed serious anxiety over the continuing deterioration of international situation owing to the fault of the imperialist circles, first of all the U.S.A. Batmonh and Honecker voiced their complete support to the peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union, its programme of phasing out the nuclear and other types of mass annihilation weapons by the end of this century and other far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union.

A dinner was given in Ulaanbaatar in honour of the visiting leader of the G.D.R. Erich Honecker. At the dinner, Batmonh and Honecker exchanged speeches. Batmonh said that the peoples of the M.P.R. and the G.D.R. are linked with solid bonds of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity, started by tested revolutionaries-internationalists. He noted an important role being played by the assistance of the G.D.R. in carrying out big tasks of socialist construction. Batmonh highly assessed the active labour of highly qualified G.D.R. experts in Mongolia.

Erich Honecker in his speech praised the rapid growth of Mongolia, her great achievements in the socialist construction. The leader of the G.D.R. ascribed great significance to Mongolia's proposal for creating the mechanism excluding the use of force in relations among the state Asia and the Pacific.

ADN on Talks

LD270016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and GDR Council of State chairman and Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, on Sunday began official talks in the government palace at Ulaanbaatar. In the presence of leading officials of the two countries, they briefed each other on the domestic and foreign policy issues of their states, and conducted an exchange of opinions on the state and prospects for bilateral cooperation, and on problems of the international situation.

At the beginning of the discussion, Jambyn Batmonh again welcomed his guests warmly. He expressed his conviction that the visit of Erich Honecker to the MPR would outstandingly contribute to the further development and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

The SED general secretary expressed his thanks for the extremely friendly welcome and expressed his pleasure to once again being able to visit the land of Sukhebaatar. This offered the opportunity to become acquainted with its great successes in socialist construction and with the demanding tasks of the future. Erich Honecker stressed that the visit would lend new impetus to the friendship and cooperation which had lasted over four decades.

In their analysis of what had been achieved thus far in bilateral cooperation, Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh confirmed its dynamic and stable development. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation of 6 May 1977 is the basis for these comprehensive and productive relations between the two peoples. The decisive and motivating element in the trusting cooperation in all fields of political, economic, and social life are the fraternal relations between the SED and the MPRP.

Erich Honecker expressed to those he addressed his high esteem for the successes which the fraternal Mongolian people have achieved in the construction of the socialist society. With these successes, the SED general secretary stressed, the MPR has delivered a concrete contribution toward the strengthening of the position of socialism in Asia and in the world.

Jambyn Batmonh paid tribute to the achievements of the GDR people in shaping the advanced socialist society. He stated that the GDR was delivering a significant contribution to protecting peace in Europe and in the world. Jambyn Batmonh expressed his thanks for the help and support of the GDR, which was an important contribution to socialist construction in the MPR. He stressed that the MPR and the GDR are cooperating as one for the well-being of their peoples, for the strengthening of the positions of socialism, and for the securing of peace.

In the discussion of the world political situation, the two sides noted that they are in full agreement in all basic questions of international politics. The decisive task is the preservation and consolidation of world peace. A lessening of the worldwide tensions, a halt to the arms race on earth, and prevention of its spread to space are necessary for this.

In this connection they praised the Soviet Union's great efforts for guaranteeing peace and for averting a nuclear war. They expressed high regard for the constructive proposals corresponding to the interests of the peoples, which Mikhail Gorbachev presented at his meeting with U.S. President Reagan. The historic opportunity was not taken because the U.S. Administration refused to dispense with its Star Wars project, but the meeting was an important event because it had made it apparent that concrete agreements on a halt to arming and on arms reduction are possible. Now it is a case of intensifying dialogue and bringing together all the forces of reason and goodwill in order to implement disarmament measures on earth and to prevent the militarization of space.

The two partners in the talk reaffirmed their determination not to flag in their efforts to help free the world from nuclear weapons and thus from the danger of a nuclear inferno. The creation of chemical and nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe, Asia or other regions was of great importance in this struggle. The statesmen expressed their conviction that the realization of the MPR proposal for the construction of a means that excluded the use of force in relations among the states of the Asian and Pacific areas would decisively support efforts to improve the situation in this region.

Taking part in the talks, held in an open and comradely atmosphere, were the members of the party accompanying Erich Honecker and, for the Mongolian side: Demchigiyn Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Sononym Lubsangombo, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR section of the GDR-MPR Economic Committee; members of the Central Committee of the MPRP Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs, Jamsrangiyn Dulmaa, minister of foreign trade, Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Lodongiyn Rinchin, member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Tomoriyn Namjim, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and (Ragtschaabasaryn Shamz), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the GDR.

Batmonh Hosts Dinner

LD261313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (ADN) -- A dinner, given by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, took place in the government palace of Ulaanbaatar on Sunday evening (local time) in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of state.

At the start of the dinner the leading representatives delivered toasts, in which they paid tribute to the fruitful, fraternal cooperation of the two parties, states and peoples. They stressed the necessity for concrete disarmament steps, in order to reduce tensions in Europe, Asia, and other regions and to safeguard world peace.

The members of Erich Honecker's official entourage and members of the party and state leadership and other figures in the social life of the MPR took part in the dinner.

Honecker Toasts Batmonh

LD262039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The following is the text of the toast given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State:

I thank you very warmly for the invitation to visit your beautiful country, for the extremely fraternal reception and the high appreciation which you have proclaimed for the policy of our party and the achievements of our people. Surrounded by your great hospitality, we sense the respect and sincere sympathy that are shown the SED and the GDR in the MPR.

On looking at your capital, which is developing more and more quickly, it is difficult to believe that, just a few decades ago, the old Urga, whose countenance was marked by poverty and squalor, still stood here. Today, Ulaanbaatar is the proud metropolis of a flourishing socialist state which is also attracting more and more visitors as an interesting tourist country. I would like to warmly congratulate you, dear Mongolian comrades, on the great successes, visible everywhere, which you have achieved in the socialist construction in your country.

The industry which has recently come into being, the agriculture which has only been developed over the last 2 and 1/2 decades and which today completely supplies the country with cereals, show these successes just as much as the education system which is open to every citizen, the blooming national culture, and the internationally respected role of the Mongolian People's Republic. All of these are fruits of the socialist social system. Under the sign of the sojombo (symbol in the state flag), the Mongolian people has fended off its tormentors for centuries with courage, up until the foundation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Today, under this sign, it is achieving outstanding performances for the good of the people and the strengthening of the socialist state.

With justified pride, the 19th Party Congress of the Mongolian Communists stated that the MPR has taken an important step forward in the creation of the material and technological basis for socialism. This has great importance for the future of your country, for the socialist family of peoples in which the MPR and the GDR are firmly rooted. Linked together in the closest way with one another as comrades-in-arms, we are happy that our fraternal cooperation brings about more and more good results for the well-being of our two peoples.

The 11th SED Congress like the highest forum of the Mongolian Communists, has stressed that there is no more urgent task than the attainment of peace. The arms race is still continuing, and the most aggressive circles of imperialism have not given up their striving for military superiority. For this reason world peace remains very much in danger. However, at no time before have the forces that are willing able to prevent mankind's nuclear self-destruction been so strong.

In this climate we will not tire of seeking ways to avert the danger of nuclear war and improve the world situation. Instead, we will strengthen our efforts to secure peace and will act together with all forces of reason and realism. Only peaceful cooperation and collaboration between states and peoples should have a future in international life. Not confrontation but cooperation -- that is our motto. To this end, we conduct political dialogue and also utilize every chance for understanding with all those to whom peace is dear.

It is of absolute urgency to interrupt the pernicious cycle of the arms race and take concrete steps toward disarmament. Mikhail Gorbachev yet again seized the initiative for this during the meeting with Ronald Reagan in the Icelandic capital Reykjavik, and put forward comprehensive proposals. We will not let ourselves be swayed from the hope that the United States will finally change its mind and fall in with these.

The Budapest peace program of the Warsaw Pact member-states points out the way by which it is possible for mankind go cross over the threshold into the next millenium free of all nuclear weapons. At the same time, armed forces and conventional weapons would be considerably reduced. An agreement on the abolition of all nuclear tests would be designed to put an end to the development of ever newer weapons of mass annihilation. Mankind does not desire to live with the nuclear threat, but rather in permanent, secured peace.

The GDR actively backs a ban on chemical weapons, and contributes toward the creation of a zone free of these weapons in Europe. We are in favor of the formation of nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere.

We attach great importance to the proposal from your country, dear Mongolian comrades, for the formation of a mechanism that excludes the use of force in relations between states of the Asia and Pacific region and we support all activities in this regard. We regard as a visible sign of goodwill to bring about detente in Asia the readiness of the MPR and of the USSR to examine the withdrawal of a significant part of the Soviet troops from Mongolian territory.

In our unanimous opinion, the proposals put forward recently by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok show a realistic and viable path toward improving the situation. The proposal to treat the problem of guaranteeing security in the Asia and Pacific region, and the approach suggested toward this, are in harmony with the initiatives of the socialist states of this continent. They also match the proposals, imbued with responsibility and realism of many other states in Asia. The GDR supports all constructive proposals and steps which are designed to lead to permanent peace and stability in this u-and-coming continent.

We feel deep satisfaction at the agreement in the policy of our fraternally linked parties. We have strived together to do everything for the well-being of our peoples, for the incessant strengthening of socialism and for the safeguarding of the precious peace.

At home we say: "My place of work is my place to fight for peace." Under this sign are the initiatives for fulfilling the plan, toward raising labor productivity, toward the further dynamic, stable development of the national economy.

We devote special attention to the task of closely linking the advantages of socialism with the utilization of the most modern knowledge in science and technology -- the high technologies. From this in decisive measure comes increases in performance. As is appropriate to the unity of economic and social policy, whose continuation was decided on by our 11th party congress, the efforts of the workers also benefit their working and living conditions.

It is now a matter of decades that our two parties, states and people have been treading the socialist path shoulder to shoulder. In the future too, our close friendship and all-around cooperation will be further strengthened and deepened. New impetus for this emanates from our meeting.

Batmonh Toasts Honecker

LD280438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The text of the toast proposed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR [at a dinner for Erich Honecker] is as follows:

We are very pleased that you, honored Comrade Honecker, have kindly accepted our invitation and are again paying an official friendship visit to the MPR, to which we attach great importance. Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, to welcome Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and those accompanying him, again most warmly.

We are genuinely pleased to see Comrade Erich Honecker, the outstanding party and state leader of the GDR, prominent official of the international communist and workers' movement, ardent champion of peace and socialism, and long-standing loyal friend of the Mongolian people.

Your visit is taking place at a time when the communists and working people of our two countries are working on the implementation of the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the 11th SED Congress with great political and work elan. We are firmly convinced that this visit will lend a great, new impulse to the expansion and deepening of relations of fraternal friendship and close, fruitful cooperation between the MPR and the GDR and serve the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states.

The peoples of the MPR and the GDR are linked by firm bonds of friendship, cooperation, and fraternal solidarity, which originate from proven revolutionaries and internationalists of our countries.

Marxist-Leninist policy and the close cooperation between the MPRP and the SED, which are based on the commonality of goals and interests in the fight for peace and socialism, serve to cement our mutual relations. The 1977 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the MPR and the GDR is the firm foundation of our relations.

In solving the great tasks of our country's socialist construction, an extremely important role is played by the truly fraternal help and support on the part of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community and the close cooperation with them in various spheres of society's life. The industrial and agricultural enterprises established in our country with the technical and economic support of the GDR are of great economic importance. They help to increase the production of industrial and agricultural products, to expand the country's export possibilities, and to raise the people's prosperity. We have high regard for the industrious work of the highly-qualified GDR specialists in our country.

I would like to take the opportunity, on behalf of our party's Central Committee and the MPR Government once again to express our sincere thanks to the SED Central Committee and the government and people of the GDR for the internationalist help and fraternal support in creating the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR.

Our talks and negotiations today once again reaffirm the mutual determination to consolidate and expand in an all-round way the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two countries and to maintain and increase their traditions.

We recently celebrated the 37th anniversary of the GDR. The communists and working people of Mongolia are genuinely pleased at the historic successes of the fraternal people of the GDR in shaping the developed socialist society in their country.

In the GDR's successes and achievements, we see the fruits of the selfless work of the highly-talented people of the GDR and the wise policy of its proven vanguard, the SED, and of the GDR'S close collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism.

The GDR -- the reliable outpost of socialism on its Western dividing line -- is making a great contribution to the material-technical and defense and political potential of the world socialist community. Its role in the defense of peace and security in Europe and the whole world is growing.

In the present, extremely complicated situation, the paramount duty of all world peace-loving forces consists of preserving a lasting peace and banishing the danger of a nuclear war.

We hold the view that the constructive proposals and initiatives by the Soviet Union provide a good basis for bringing about radical agreements on key problems of the present and freeing mankind from the danger of the nuclear catastrophe threatening it.

The Soviet Union supports its initiatives with practical actions. One striking example of this is the unilateral moratorium which has been imposed by the Soviet Union on all nuclear tests for more than a year.

The comprehensive and concrete-practical platform presented by Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting in Reykjavik received a wide international echo. It can be described as an amalgamation of principled firmness and constructive flexibility. It cleared the way to achieve practical agreements which aim to reduce nuclear weapons.

If the United States had not blocked this ideal opportunity by persisting with its intention of destroying the existing military-strategic balance, mankind would have been able to breathe a sigh of relief. The militarists and hegemonists in the United States, with their striving to hinder the positive impulses of the meeting in Iceland, are starting to distort reality, deceive public opinion, and stir up new provocations against the Soviet Union.

The MPR consistently supports turning Asia into a continent of peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation.

One way to constructive cooperation among states in the interests of guaranteeing peace on the continent of Asia and in the Pacific region has been pointed out by the comprehensive proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 28 July this year in Vladivostok.

The proposals by the DPRK, the SRV, the PDR, Cambodia, and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are based on concern for the preservation and security of peace and stability on that extensive continent.

The proposal by the MPR for creating a mechanism that would exclude the use of force in relations between the states of the Asia and Pacific region is in harmony with this initiative.

The Mongolian people and their government resolutely support the constructive initiatives and the practical Republic of Afghanistan, and the fraternal countries in Indochina with the aim of bringing a political solution to the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia as soon as possible.

The MPR consistently supports a comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East problem and the guarantee of the right of the Palestinian people to form their own independent state.

The Mongolian people once again express their solidarity with the just struggle of the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The people and the government of the MPR decisively support the heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua for the freedom and independence of their homeland, against the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism.

We note the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in international relations with satisfaction and welcome the results of the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned State and Government Leaders in Harare.

Our party is fully resolved in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism to continue to make an active contribution to strengthening the unity of the countries of the socialist community and to fight untiringly for the cohesion of the international communist and workers's movement.

In accordance with the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress the MPR will continue to cooperate closely and actively with the great Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries in order to contribute to strengthening the economic potential of socialism as it has been realized and to implementing the aims and tasks of the foreign policy course of the socialist community.

Our people wholeheartedly wish GDR working people new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the struggle to stop the arms race, for the removing the danger of war.

We wholeheartedly wish you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, the best of health and great success in your multifaceted and fruitful party and state work.

We wish you, German comrades, a pleasant stay in our country.

May the fraternal friendship and the close cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples develop and strengthen.

Honecker Hosts Reception

OW281312 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1647 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Oct (MONTSAME) -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, who is paying an official friendly visit to the MPR, hosted a reception today in honor of J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Present at the reception were D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Dolomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Namsray and B. Dejid, members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee; S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and other officials.

Comrades E. Honecker and J. Batmonh exchanged speeches at the reception which was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

Cooperation Accord Signed

LD281725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0340 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and MPR agreed on a long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the period up to the year 2000 in Ulaanbaatar on Tuesday. The important document, which stipulates the main directions of cooperation between the two countries in science, technology and production, was signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural.

Earlier the official talks between the GDR and MPR party and state leaders were successfully concluded in the conference hall of the government palace in Ulaanbaatar. The two sides agreed in the view that their exchange of opinions is of great significance for the further cooperation of the two parties, states and peoples. They noted that it had yielded full agreement on the main issues of the world political situation.

Erich Honecker stressed that both sides share the view that the great initiatives which the Soviet Union, and Mikhail Gorbachev personally, have taken point mankind to a path to a future which is free of nuclear weapons.

The two men stressed that their bilateral relations, as the exchange of views showed, have developed favorably. Their talks will help to make full use of all possibilities to shape cooperation in an even more fruitful way. In this the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the period up to the year 2000 will play an exceptionally large role.

Its implementation would help to raise the two countries' economies onto a higher level.

Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh stated that the outcome of their talks have made an important contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community. Afterwards Erich Honecker invited Jambyn Batmonh to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The participants in the official talks and other members of the Mongolian party and state leadership were present at the ensuing signing ceremony. Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh signed the documents, which were drawn up in German and Mongolian, congratulated each other and embraced each other fraternally. The important ceremony was strongly applauded. The heads of state drank to the success of the work they had performed together with a glass of champagne. Afterward Jambyn Batmonh accompanied his guest to the airport.

Honecker Ends Visit

LD280858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0315 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Oct -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, ended his 3-day official friendship visit to the MPR on Tuesday morning and started his journey home. He was cordially seen off at the Ulaanbaatar airport by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and other members of the Mongolian party and state leadership. There was a military ceremony at the airport in honor of the GDR head of state.

BATMONH RECEIVES MURAKHOVSKIY DELEGATION

OW231144 Ulaabaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1454 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, received today in government house a Soviet delegation headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Intergovernmental Commission, which arrived in Ulaanbaatar to take part in the work of the regular 31st session of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and had a friendly discussion with it.

Present at the meeting were Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of MPR Council of Ministers; D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPRP Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian side of the Intergovernmental Commission; and other officials, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR, and diplomatic workers of the Soviet Embassy.

MPR-USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

OW270227 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1518 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The 31st session of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has closed here. The Mongolian delegation was led by T. Ragchaa, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and the Soviet delegation was led by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Guided by the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and the fundamental agreements reached during meetings in August 1985 and 1986 between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and MPRP Central Committee General Secretary and MPR People's Great Hural Presidium Chairman J. Batmonh, the commission examined a number of current issues connected with developing and improving the effectiveness of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR.

The sides approved a plan of measures aimed at implementing the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR up to the year 2000. It is aimed at the realization of those agreements that had been reached during the summit meetings on further increasing the effectiveness of bilateral economic relations, and strengthening a regime of thrift between cooperating organizations of the two countries, and ensuring the most rational use of material and financial resources.

The session participants noted that the work results of the joint enterprises in the field of the ore-mining industry and railway transport show the high effectiveness of this form of cooperation for the economy of the MPR as well as for the USSR. Agreement has been reached on the development and study of questions connected with the creation of new joint enterprises and international organizations for the production of consumer goods in various fields of the MPR national economy.

The commission examined progress made by both sides in the implementation of obligations in the construction of projects in the MPR during the 1986-90 period with the technical assistance of the USSR; the preparation of the technical and economic basis for and implementation of planning and survey work; as well as the establishment of direct relations between the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee and the MPR Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

A protocol was signed at the end of the session which was held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The leader of the Soviet delegation was received by J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and MPR People's Great Hural Presidium chairman, and by D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

SOUPHANOUVONG REPLACED 'FOR HEALTH REASON'

BK310936 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 31 (KPL) -- A joint session of the President, the Peoples' Supreme Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR on Oct 29 issued a decree on the nomination of a new president of the republic.

The decree has specified that Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been nominated as acting-president of the Lao PDR in place of President Souphanouvong for health reason.

Steps Down 'Temporarily'

BK310910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 31 Oct 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Oct 31 (AFP) -- Ailing Laotian President Prince Souphanouvong, 74, the "red prince" who founded the communist Pathet Lao movement, has been replaced temporarily as head of state, Laotian sources in Vientiane and Bangkok said Friday.

Laotian radio said in a broadcast monitored here that Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit, had been appointed acting president on a decree proposed by Prince Souphanouvong and approved Wednesday by the People's Supreme Council (the national assembly) and the government.

It said Prince Souphanouvong, third in line in the communist party's Politburo, was stepping aside "as a result of his physical condition" and "based on the requirement of the revolutionary tasks." Mr Phoumi is fourth in line in the Politburo.

Officials for the state-run Laotian news agency KPL told Agence France-Presse by phone: "Prince Souphanouvong has not resigned. He is still president but sick and needs to be relieved of his functions temporarily."

The prince, a stocky, powerful-looking man once known for his endurance in guerrilla fighting in the jungle, has been hospitalized since returning to Vientiane on October 21 from medical treatment in Moscow, a Laotian Embassy spokesman here said. The prince was too ill to travel to Harare for the Non-Aligned Movement's summit in September, the spokesman said but did not indicate the nature of his ailment.

A diplomat in Vientiane said the prince's replacement by Mr Phoumi was "to normalize the daily functioning of the state. He is too sick even to greet ambassadors."

"He said there was "absolutely no other connotation" to Prince Souphanouvong's giving up the presidency on the eve of a crucial party congress expected in November.

Another member of the seven-man Politburo, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut is also believed to be ill. The average age of the Politburo is about 70. [passage omitted]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN FEATURE ON SOCIALISM AS GOAL

BK251320 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Feature: "Supreme Objective of Our Revolutionary Cause Is Socialism" -- also published in LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane's Selected Works, pages 37 and 38, Volume 1, and in the article: "10 Years of Party Building and 20 Years of Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] Dear listeners, under the present international conditions and in accordance with the rule of development of mankind's society, all genuine revolutions must advance toward socialism. This is a hope and the earnest aspiration of the working people throughout the world. Regarding the special conditions and special characteristics of the situation in Laos, we have outlined our aims -- to struggle for peace, neutrality, independence, democracy, unity, and prosperity. However, this does not mean that the revolutionary struggle will end here; it must advance toward socialism. Only by advancing toward socialism can we eliminate all forms of oppression and exploitation and do away with all sources of injustice and inequality. Only by advancing toward socialism can we build material foundations for building a new and splendid life. Regarding this, everyone must join in striving to work and help share each other's labor. Only by advancing toward socialism can we have sufficient conditions to make our Lao society civilized and progressive and ensure a truly happy life for everyone.

The world revolutionary struggle has clearly proved this rule. All true revolutionaries must strive to achieve this goal. Therefore, it can be said that the final objective of our revolutionary cause is socialism.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ADDRESSES HOUA PHAN PARTY MEETING

BK300522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The 3-day meeting of cadres of Houa Phan provincial party organization has ended. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the guidance committee of Houa Phan Province. It was attended by more than 150 delegates and party members from various services, factories or plants, and production bases throughout the province. Nouthak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the meeting as the guest of honor.

During the meeting, the delegates joined in discussing and contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the fourth party congress. They also assessed and reviewed the good or weak points in the implementation of tasks in previous years. They then adopted a plan on guidance and tasks for implementation in subsequent years, in particular from 1986 to 1990.

On this occasion, Nouthak Phoumsavan delivered a speech to the participants of the meeting, giving them instructions with firm contents. He hailed significant achievements in certain fields and pointed to some weak points and shortcomings that must be settled. He also noted the tasks that must be fulfilled in the immediate future to build and develop Houa Phan Province -- a revolutionary base -- and to lead the province in continually marching forward to bring a plentiful life to the people. In the meeting, delegates were also elected to attend the fourth party congress which will be held in the near future.

VOFA CALLS TIAN JIYUN VISIT 'SATISFACTORY'

BK300820 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "A Step Toward Closer Ties"]

[Text] The official visit to Thailand by Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun during 21 to 28 October 1986 aimed at promoting the already close and cordial relations between the two countries. China ranks seventh as Thailand's trading partner. Since Thailand and China signed trade agreement in 1978, cooperation has had satisfactory results. Trading value between the two countries incrementally increased except for the year 1983. During 1979 to 1982, trading between Thailand and China increased from 6,557 million baht to 12,425 million baht. As for 1985, the total trade amounts to 13,442 million baht. This, however, only accounts to about 3 percent of Thailand's total trade. Therefore, potential for more economic transaction and cooperation between Thailand and China exists. In this regard, the two countries are setting up cooperation for mutual benefit. For this reason, a joint committee for economic cooperation between the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China was set up in 1985 to enhance cooperation between the two sides. The second meeting of this committee is scheduled to be held during 16 to 21 October 1986.

The issues for discussion during the vice premier's visit ranged from bilateral to multilateral relations. On bilateral level, economic relations topics attracted great attention from both sides. Thailand urged China to purchase more high-quality manufacturing products such as pulp, cement, and glass. China, on the other hand, urged Thai private sector to diversify its investment in China in other manufacturing areas besides the tourism-related industries. In this respect, China's new regulations on foreign investment, which provide an incentive for foreign investment in China, will be beneficial to Thai businessmen.

Considering the existing cordial relations, China agreed to buy an additional 100,000 tons of Thai rice. This proves to be a good sign for further cooperation. Thailand and China are both exporters of farm produce that value the importance of cooperation, therefore agreed to stop undercutting each other's prices, to consult each other and exchange more different information. [sentence as heard]

It can be said that on economic relations, the outcome of the visit is satisfactory. An agreement to avoid double taxation to promote and strengthen the trade ties between the two countries is [as heard] signed during Tian's visit.

On international level, Thailand expressed its willingness to support China to become a member of General Agreement on Tariff and Trade or GATT. Chinese membership will be useful to the campaign on the nonsubsidized exporting agricultural countries as well as to China herself. The main issue that occupied political forum is Kampuchean problem. It is undeniable that this chronic issue affects international community. China and Thailand agreed that Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea violates the principles of International Law cherished by mankind.

Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun reaffirmed China's stand that there will not be any improvement in ties with the Soviet Union and Vietnam until there are changes in their current foreign policies. Moreover, China continues to stand firm that there will be no talks between China and Vietnam and improvement in their relations until the Vietnamese agree to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

China also reaffirmed its support for the 8-point peace plan put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In conclusion, the visit to Thailand by Chinese vice premier is fruitful. [sentence as heard] During discussions, the two sides see eye to eye on several areas. For example, both countries agreed that aviation cooperation should be strengthened due to the increase of tourists travelling between Thailand and China. Fishery is another field of potential cooperation under consideration by both sides. On political issues, China's stand is in line with that of Thailand concerning the 8-point peace plan put forward by the CGDK.

Thailand wants to see Kampuchea as a free country. In this regard, Vietnam should once and for all accept its blunder for violating international law and should put an end to its aggressive act.

MP'S RAP LEADERS ON COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

BK300145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Several coalition MPs criticised statements by the Prime Minister and military leaders that political parties have been infiltrated by the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT].

Democrat MP Chaturon Chaisaeng suggested the statement was linked to Parliament's continuing scrutiny of the budget, which could see the armed forces' allocation being slashed.

The Chachoengsao MP, a former student leader in Chiang Mai and communist defector, ruled out the possibility of a CPT resurgence.

The outlawed CPT was a "lost cause" which would not draw any defectors, he said.

Mr Chaturon said the statement could cause alarm among defectors who had denounced the CPT and wanted to lead normal lives. It also aroused suspicion in many quarters about the true policies of the Government toward defectors and their rights under the constitution, Mr Chaturon said.

If communists were really active in Parliament, he said, the Government must act to stop them rather than come out with a vague statement.

"If what was said is true, we can't just let it go because it could destroy the parliamentary regime," he said.

Democrat MP from Buriram Karun Saingam, also a communist defector, said the statement would stir "anticommunist fever" which could create rifts in society.

Like Mr Chaturon, he ruled out any possibility of the CPT returning to the heights it reached in the late 1970s.

Mr Karun said defectors must be given a chance to participate in politics and help solve the country's problems.

Chat Thai MP Chaowarin Ratthasaksiri, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, said he was surprised at the comments of the generals.

The Ratchaburi MP, who was at the meeting yesterday, said it was more of a lecture than anything else, and MPs were not even given a chance to express their views.

Pol Lt Chaowarin said he was worried by the comments, particularly when Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon asked the MPs to study the reasons why Thai democracy had not progressed or developed.

The MP said he was not given a chance to explain that part of the blame for the lack of progress rested with those also present in the room -- the military.

The military should worry less about a revolution by the Communists than the continuing oppression of the people at the hands of government officials, he said.

NGUYEN VAN LINH, TO HUU ATTEND 'CULTURAL DAYS'

OW310755 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 31 -- The cultural days of Vietnamese ethnic groups were opened in Hanoi yesterday in honour of the forthcoming sixth party congress.

Present at the opening ceremony were Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member and permanent member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; To Huu, Political Bureau member of CPV Central Committee and Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Members of the diplomatic corps here were also attended.

The functions, which will last till November 2, include exhibitions, festivals, art performances, film shows and seminars, featuring the age old culture of almost 60 ethnic groups in the country.

THAI PEACE ACTIVIST ON MEETING PHAM VAN DONG

BK300239 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The 5-man delegation of the movement Great March for Peace led by Miss (Yvonne Makinbert), member of the British Organization for Children's Relief and the British Social Democratic Party, visited Vietnam recently. In an interview with our radio correspondent, Doctor Professor (Kaeowiwan Prakonphong), a Thai peace activist, member of the delegation, has this to say about her impression on the visit. [Begin recording in Thai fading into English translation] We are deeply impressed by this visit to Vietnam. First of all, I would like to sincerely thank the Vietnamese Government for its hospitality given to us in creating favorable conditions for our activities for peace in Vietnam. This is of special significance because Vietnam is facing many difficulties.

Coming to Vietnam and witnessing the Vietnamese people's activities for peace, I am very enthusiastic. I'd like to say that the movement for peace in Vietnam has deeply impressed us. Like Laos where we had visited before coming here, the Vietnamese people's movement for peace is widely spread from the central to the grass-roots level. This shows that the Vietnamese people earnestly cherish peace to build a better life. [end recording]

Recalling the reception given to the delegation by Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Miss (Kaeowiwan Prakonphong), said: [Begin recording in Thai fading into English translation] What made me enthusiastic and impressed me deeply is that we were received by a high-ranking leader of the Vietnamese Government -- Chairman Pham Van Dong -- because, to the delegation, the reception given us by the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister and his answer to our fast questions on peace is already an honor. That's why we were very excited and glad when we were informed about the chairman's reception. Chairman Pham Van Dong received us right at the threshold of the Presidential Palace, and he cordially talked with us like a friend. In Thailand, I had read books about the chairman, and this time meeting with him, I know more about this intelligent and delicate man. He talked and smiled with us as a cheerful friend. Before saying good-bye to us, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed the hope that Vietnam and Thailand would have good relations for the common interests of the two countries. I told him that I shared his views and promised to convey his feelings to the Thai Government once I returned home. [end recording]

DONG SY NGUYEN RECEIVES PRK CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION

BK260954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Ministry of Building, a delegation of the PRK General Department of Construction headed by its director, Ti Yav, has been on a working visit to our country since 9 October. Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of building, and other comrade leaders of the ministry received and held working sessions with the delegation. The two sides exchanged experience in organization, management, and guidance in the construction sector and discussed cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries' construction sectors.

The Cambodian delegation toured and held working sessions with a number of establishments in charge of construction and installation work, construction materials production, survey and planning, construction machine production, and urban project management in Hanoi and Haiphong.

On 14 October, the delegation was cordially received by Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During its stay, the Cambodian delegation also visited some construction establishments in Hanoi, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant construction site, and Ho Chi Minh City.

CPV DELEGATION TO ATTEND ALBANIAN CONGRESS

OW251844 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Secretary Tran Xuan Bach left here today to attend the 9th congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, at the invitation of the APL Central Committee.

AAPSO DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

OW301756 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 30 -- The delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) led by its Secretary General Nouri Abdel Razzak left here today after an eight-day visit to Vietnam as guest of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee.

During its stay here, the AAPSO delegation visited the home and office of the late president Ho Chi Minh. It held talks with a delegation of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee and attended a ceremony to hand AAPSO's aid over to the Doan Ast Basic General School in Hanoi. It visited the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on the Da River and toured Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city.

The delegation was received on separate occasions by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State; Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister; and Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Before departure, Nouri Abdel Razzak held a press conference on his delegation's visit to Vietnam.

The AAPSO delegation shared an identical view with the host committee on questions relating to Vietnam, Indochina, and Southeast Asia, and on other international issues. It reaffirmed AAPSO's support for the Vietnamese people's just cause, the peace initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and their efforts to solve regional issues through dialogue aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The two sides expressed their strong support for the just struggle of the peoples in South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, and Nicaragua.

HANOI FEATURE ON REYKJAVIK, U.S.-PRC TIES

BK250130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: For a few days now, broad segments of world public opinion have continued to welcome the Soviet Union's good will and criticized the United States for a lack of good will at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit at Reykjavik. As everyone knows, a meeting was held between CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan on 11 and 12 October at Reykjavik, the capital of the Republic of Iceland. In four sessions, the Soviet and U.S. leaders discussed many major international issues and bilateral relations, including arms control, disarmament, and regional and bilateral relations.

The Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik concluded without any results. It is regrettable that although some identity of views was achieved during the meeting, the views could not be turned into agreements binding upon both sides. The sole reason was that the U.S. side persisted in clinging to its negative stand and refused to discontinue its nuclear tests and its so-called SDI.

It should be noted that since the Geneva Soviet-U.S. summit late last year, the world has clearly seen two opposite attitudes toward international security. People have recognized that the Soviet side has continuously sought to implement what was agreed upon in Geneva. In the past year or so, it has put forward a series of initiatives such as the general program for eliminating nuclear weapons from now until the end of the century, the proposal for banning the deployment of weapons in outer space, and four statements to unilaterally discontinue nuclear testing.

However, the U.S. side has continually accelerated the arms race and, at the same time, obstructed negotiations on disarmament, making people believe that the U.S. side seems to have forgotten all its pledges. The situation has reached a new state with unpredictable military and political consequences. This was the reason why the Soviet Union proposed the recent summit -- to check the dangerous development of the situation and to make preparations for a successful Soviet-U.S. summit in Washington.

At Reykjavik, Comrade Gorbachev put forward a series of important proposals which, if accepted, would bring real progress in all directions to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, and limit and wipe out nuclear weapons. The concrete Soviet proposals for dealing with urgent issues show the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility for peace and life and for the fate of all nations. Everyone can see in these proposals that the Soviet Union sincerely wants peace, and they have been welcomed by broad segments of the world's public.

What about the U.S. attitude? It can be said that from Geneva to Reykjavik, the U.S. stand on the two most fundamental issues -- to prevent the militarization of outer space and to discontinue nuclear tests -- has not changed at all. The U.S. side came to Reykjavik empty-handed and did not sincerely implement what it claimed. This is what prevented the Reykjavik meeting from reaching the positive results expected by the world. The U.S. side is fully responsible for this situation.

The Reykjavik Soviet-U.S. summit reveals the difficulty and complexity of political dialogue and the struggle to consolidate international peace and security. Meanwhile, the militarist forces and the U.S. military-industrial complex are trying by every means to check the trend toward detente and to further strain the world situation. This situation demands that, on the strength of what has been achieved thus far, the forces of peace and progress in the world strengthen their solidarity, uphold vigilance against the warlike imperialist forces, and perseveringly struggle for world peace.

Dear comrades and friends: With a view to causing tension in the Asia and Pacific area, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited China from 7 to 11 October. The primary purpose of this trip was to set up military collusion and to discuss Sino-U.S. cooperation in various international issues. The talks between the U.S. defense secretary and high-ranking Beijing personages took place amid expectations from both sides to seek what they called common voices suitable to the interests of each country. While in Beijing, Weinberger said: The United States is ready to cooperate with China as a friend in modernizing the Chinese armed forces. Deng Xiaoping highly valued Weinberger's effort to expand cooperation between the two armies.

The U.S. defense secretary visited a Chinese Air Force base near Xinjiang, watched a combat drill of the Chinese soldiers in (Qingdao) town, and then went on to Sichuan and Kunming. During their talks, the U.S. defense secretary and Chinese defense minister agreed to intensify military cooperation within the framework of a general project to consolidate Chinese national defense.

Weinberger himself happily confirmed: In the past 3 years, Sino-U.S. military cooperation has increased with every passing day and both sides plan to further expand and develop such cooperation. Weinberger said that a fleet of three U.S. warships will make a goodwill port call at Qingdao of Shandong, a major Chinese military port facing the Korean peninsula and not very far from the Soviet Far East.

Noteworthy was that the U.S. defense secretary went to Kunming in Yunnan Province close to Vietnam's border which is the den of Lao bandits, Khmer reactionaries and Vietnamese reactionaries in exile. There, Weinberger listened to a briefing on the Sino-Vietnamese border situation and then used divisive and instigative words to crank up the spirit of reactionary remnant troops.

This move has clearly exposed the U.S. scheme of aggression which hampers the efforts to restore Sino-Vietnamese neighborly relations as well as relations between China and the three Indochinese countries. The U.S. defense secretary's visit to Kunming and his statements against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia more clearly demonstrate that the Washington administration still continues to collude with reactionaries coming to the Indochinese countries to sabotage peace and security in Southeast Asia.

It was no mere chance that the U.S. defense secretary's visit to Kunming coincided with the Chinese military operations against Vietnam. It has become almost a law that every time U.S. military officials visit China, the Sino-Vietnamese border situation becomes more tense. Weinberger had just left Kunming when, on 14 October, China again conducted serious military operations. From 0900 to late in the evening of 14 October, Chinese troops fired 35,000 mortar shell onto Heights 840, Pa Han, Coc Nghe, and 1100 in northern and western Thanh Thuy of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, many infantry companies attacked and occupied some of the heights in this area. This was the heaviest shelling and the most serious land-grabbing attack by Chinese troops in several months. On 14 October, at 1230, a company of Chinese infantrymen attacked and occupied Nameless Hill about 1.5 km north of Thanh Thuy bridge. Then at 1340, a battalion of Chinese infantrymen split and attacked and occupied Height 1100. At the same time, enemy infantrymen were deployed to attack and occupy the eastern height 1030, east of Pa Han. Highly vigilant and combat ready, our combatants bravely counterattacked to repel all enemy advances to firmly hold their ground. To sum up, during 14 October, we killed 100 enemy soldiers, and demolished many of their weapons and other war materiel.

We warmly praise the troops and people of Ha Tuyen Province for their high vigilance and combat efficiency. It should be added that earlier on 26 August and 23 September in this same area, the enemy had conducted several shellings and incursions. From 24 August to 14 October, Chinese troops conducted many incursions, reconnaissance operations, and sabotage activities in many areas of the six northern border provinces.

These Chinese military activities are serious because they have strained on the Sino-Vietnamese border situation. They do not respond to the expectations of nations and to the trends that are really required by the current regional situation.

With respect to Sino-Vietnamese relations, we would like to report that at the recent party organization congress of Ha Tuyen Province, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee [uyr vileen booj chinhs trij, bis thuw trung uowng dangr] said: In the immediate and long-range interests of the two countries' peoples and the peoples of all nationalities in the border area on both sides and for the sake of peace and stability in the regional countries, our party and state are ready to settle all land and border disputes with China through negotiation to restore normal relations between the two countries. However, we must adequately realize that so long as the expansionist and hegemonist forces in the Chinese ruling circles do not relinquish their sinister plots of destabilization and weakening and continue to conduct land-grabbing operations along our border and undermine our people's peaceful labor and construction, we will never slacken our vigilance, combat will, and preparedness.

RADIO EDITOR ON PRC PROVOCATIONS, UN RESOLUTION

BK260248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Radio editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrade and friends, the dry season has now arrived, along the borders and coastlines as well as on the mainland and offshore islands, our people's Armed Forces, together with the local people, are continuing to heighten vigilance to remain combat-ready and to fight for the defense of the areas under their responsibility.

The situation these days requires that all units, especially those forward units, and all cadres and combatants sharpen their fighting will and remain always alert to promptly detect the enemy's provocations and land-grabbing operations.

In these days at the border in Ha Tuyen, the situation remains tense due to the military activities of the Chinese side. With allegations of launching counteroffensives and counterattacks, Chinese military forces have stepped up artillery and land-grabbing attacks on Vietnamese territory. As we have already reported, on 14 October, Chinese soldiers fired 35,000 artillery and mortar rounds of various types into some areas in Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, many Chinese infantry companies and battalions launched land-grabbing attacks on a number of heights in the area. It can be said that on this day the enemy fired the largest amount of artillery rounds from many firebases to shell heavily a small area within a short time span.

However, these provocations and land-grabbing operations ended up in failure. Our people's Armed Forces and the local people resolutely fought back, repelling all enemy land-grabbing attacks; firmly retaining their battle positions; annihilating many intruders; destroying many artillery sites, trenches, and fortifications and a large quantity of war materiel; and achieving high combat efficiency.

Despite this heavy defeat, the enemy still has not abandoned its land-grabbing scheme. On Sunday, 19 October, a Chinese infantry regiment conducted land-grabbing attacks on two areas in Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province. Heightening their vigilance, the Army and people of Vi Xuyen fought gallantly and resourcefully, repelling six enemy attacks and firmly retaining their battle positions.

On 19 October, enemy soldiers resorted to a combat maneuver that differed from previous ones. From midnight to 0100, a Chinese infantry battalion attacked Hill 1100. Meanwhile, an infantry company attacked a hill about 6 km northwest of Thanh Thuy bridge. After three unsuccessful attacks, Chinese artillery units fired 17,000 artillery and mortar rounds of various types at the above-mentioned and surrounding areas. From 1200 to 1430 hours the same day, a reinforced enemy infantry battalion, under artillery cover, launched three attacks on Hill 840. Our combatants valiantly fought back, killing many enemy soldiers. In general, on 19 October, the Army and people of Vi Xuyen decimated two enemy battalions, annihilating 250 intruders, destroyed one ammunition dump, and seized or destroyed a quantity of weapons and war materiel.

We should recall these events to realize that the enemy still remains dreadfully obstinate and still can undertake many new land-grabbing schemes and tricks. Meanwhile, we once again warmly hail the sense of vigilance and the determination to fight gallantly with high efficiency of the Army and people of Ha Tuyen Province. In the fight for the defense of our borders, many collective and individual examples have emerged in scoring outstanding achievements that symbolize their dauntless will to firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

Developing their traditions, all Armed Forces units and the people of various nationalities on the frontline are drawing on experience in an effort to improve their combat plans, and consolidate trenches, fortifications, and battle positions while continuing to heighten vigilance and ensure combat readiness. This is aimed at successfully repelling enemy land-grabbing attacks under all circumstances.

Dear Comrades and friends, as we have already said above, the dry season has now arrived, with the assistance of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary circles and other reactionary forces, the Khmer reactionaries are also stepping up their infiltration and sabotage activities at the Cambodian-Thai border, thus causing the situation along this border to remain tense. Everyday and every week, Thai aircraft, artillery, and vessels carry out provocations by firing on and violating Cambodian territory.

From the other side of the border, various groups of Khmer reactionary remnant soldiers and even Thai infantry troops have launched attacks in an attempt to occupy a number of heights on Cambodian soil. Exercising their right to retaliate, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces, in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteer soldiers, have intercepted and attacked the intruders, annihilating many of them.

Meanwhile, in New York, the UN General Assembly once again held a debate on the Cambodian situation. On 20 and 21 October, disregarding protests by the Vietnamese and Lao delegations at the UN as well as by delegations from many other countries, the UN General Assembly debated and voted a resolution on this issue.

Over the past 7 years and more, by putting on the agenda of its annual session the so-called Cambodian issue at the request of the ASEAN countries and under the pressure of Washington and other reactionary countries, the UN has issued erroneous resolutions on Cambodia. These resolutions -- which run counter to the aspirations of a broad segment of public opinion and are totally contrary to the actual situation in Cambodia, as well as benefit the Pol Pot clique, harm the vital interests of the Cambodian people, and interfere grossly in their internal affair -- have brazenly violated the UN Charter and international law.

After distorting the cause of the situation, the advocates of the Cambodian situation topic have tried to impose a wrongful solution, demanding the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia without mentioning a cessation of all support and assistance provided for the genocidal criminals; and sought to legalize them.

Everyone knows that the PRK Government set up by the Cambodian people themselves is controlling the entire national territory and has full legal right to represent the Cambodian people at the United Nations and other international forums. However, it is also universally known that Beijing, Washington, and the ASEAN countries have tried by every means to canvass support at the UN forum for the criminal Pol Pot clique which is operating under the guise of the so-called CGDK and stubbornly and illegitimately holding on to the Cambodian seat at this international organization.

The UN debate on the Cambodian situation is detrimental to efforts aimed at seeking an appropriate solution to Cambodia and Southeast Asia acceptable to all parties concerned. The only topic worthy of debate is the elimination the Pol Pot clique politically and militarily and to expel this criminal gang from the United Nations. This is the wish of the Cambodian people as well as of progressive and peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over. This is also a demand necessitated by the actual situation to achieve peace and stability in this region.

HANOI PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS CLOSES

BK250719 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Report by Voice of Vietnam correspondent on 23 October closing session of the Hanoi municipal party congress]

[Text] Dear friends, from 17 October till today, 23 October the Hanoi municipal party held its 10th congress to study and contribute views to the documents of the party Central Committee to be presented to the sixth national party congress; review the implementation of its political tasks during the last term; adopt the orientations, goals, and tasks for 1986-90; elect the party organization's executive committee for the new term of office; and nominate a delegation to attend the sixth national congress of party delegates. Attending the congress were 700 official delegates nominated from 16 party organizations of precincts, districts, and cities, and 13 subordinate party organizations, representing more than 150,000 party members, and who are responsible before nearly 2.8 million people of the capital.

The congress enthusiastically welcomed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and seven other comrades nominated by the party Central Committee Secretariat as candidates for the municipal party delegation to the sixth national party congress.

The congress was particularly honored and elated to include in its Presidium Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat. [thuwowngf truwcj ban bis thuw trung uwowng dqangr].

Over the past 5 years, implementing the various resolutions of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau and the resolution of the municipal party organization's ninth congress, the party and people of Hanoi have clearly displayed their revolutionary nature, loyalty to the socialist system, and the fine virtues and traditions forged through protracted revolutionary struggles. They have endured hardship, overcome difficulties, and upheld responsibility in building the capital and toward the entire country, thereby taking a step forward in the transformation and development of the capital. The municipality's industrial production escaped the recession of 1980-81, and the average annual rate of industrial and handicrafts development reached 10.5 percent in 1981-85 and 12.7 percent in 1983-85. The municipality's handicrafts sector has made great efforts to develop production, thereby contributing to increasing the volume of goods for consumption and export. The municipality's agricultural production has recorded an average annual increase of 8 percent in grain output. The volume of grain procured by the state in 1985 doubled that of 1981. The 1985 output of corn, peanuts, and tobacco increased two to threefold over that of 1981. Good results have been achieved in setting up a new Hanoi economic zone in Lam Dong.

Much progress has also been made in import-export and in the external economy. For a start, export revenue for the past 5 years has reached 190 million rubles-dollars [monetary units as heard], with the annual increment rate averaging 9.7 percent.

Good results have been recorded in building the municipality's material-technical bases. In the past 5 years, the municipality has built 450,000 square meters of housing, with a record figure of 155,000 square meters in 1985.

Efforts have been made to continue the development of scientific, education, cultural, social, public health, and physical education and sports activities.

Regarding the work of party building, grass-roots level party organizations have been continually consolidated through the lagging units. In the past 5 years, the municipal party has provided intermediate and elementary theoretical training for nearly 25,000 cadres and training in economic management and state management for 13,000 others. Control work has been intensified. The party organization has taken disciplinary measures against 4,400 party members and 16 party units. Of them, nearly 2,000 who were found to be degenerate, degraded, and lacking in awareness have been expelled from the party.

Initial progress has been made in party development. In the past 3 years, some 13,500 new members have been admitted to the party. The class composition of party membership has improved, the militant strength of basic party organizations has been enhanced, and so on.

It can be said that progress has been made in the transformation and construction of the capital over the past 5 years. The achievements recorded by its laboring people in industry, agriculture, capital construction, communications and transportation, culture, education, public health, and national defense and security, as well as the experiences accumulated in dealing with complicated socioeconomic problems in the recent period of difficulty, have created the necessary conditions for accelerating the transformation and construction of the capital in the days ahead. However, in its political report and also in the 70 reports by the delegates, the 10th Hanoi municipal party congress pointed out the existing shortcomings and limitations in the recent past.

Although production in the municipality has developed, it has done so at an unimpressive rate, with low quality and efficiency, and its abundant potentials have not yet been exploited. As a result, the needs of the people -- in terms of grain, food, and consumer goods -- still have not been satisfied; prices have skyrocketed; actual wages have decreased; the market has been in a state of chaos; the livelihood of cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the Armed Forces have encountered greater difficulties than in the past; the consumption of essential commodities has dropped alarmingly; and tens of thousands of laborers have not yet been provided with jobs.

Although the numbers of material bases of the economic and cultural sectors have increased, they are still far from meeting the needs of economic and social development. In many areas, laxity in proletarian dictatorship has led to an increase in nonsocialist economic activities, an appalling prevalence of negative phenomena among various echelons and sectors, and a lack of respect for state law and social discipline.

With a spirit of changing thinking, especially economic thinking, changing the work style, the organizational structure, and cadres -- on the basis of thoroughly understanding the party's viewpoints -- the 10th Hanoi municipal party congress determined the orientations, goals, and tasks for the municipal party in the next term, which involves establishing the capital's economic structure and management mechanism, shaping a new culture and a new type of socialist man, and making Hanoi worthy of being the capital of the SRV.

The Hanoi municipal party stressed the need for it to exert efforts to the highest degree so that in the coming years, together with all ministries and central-level sectors and organs, it will be able to stabilize the capital's socioeconomic situation, including the supply of materials, energy, and technical equipment to ensure that production is developed evenly and with good results. The municipal party will also strive to stabilize the people's livelihood, ensure that goods are delivered for consumption in accordance with the prescribed quantities and quality and on schedule, restore socialist discipline and order in economic and municipal management and on the municipal market, restore all cultural and spiritual values, maintain and promote firmly the fine traditions of the people of Hanoi, and ensure political security and social order and safety.

At the same time, it will prepare material and technical conditions, cadres, and organizational work for the development of the capital in accordance with a suitable socioeconomic strategy and specific conditions of the country.

Dear friends, while the Hanoi municipal party congress was being held, the delegates were deeply moved by the concern and close attention given by many leading comrades of the party and state. The delegates listened attentively to a speech delivered by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the congress.

The comrade general secretary pointed out the fundamental and important features of the country's socioeconomic situation at present. He dealt with the important position of the capital with regard to the country as a whole; commended cadres, party members, and people in the capital for their past efforts; and, at the same time, he noted the current weaknesses that must be rapidly overcome. In particular, the comrade general secretary outlined the major orientations, tasks, and measures that must be carried out by all Hanoi cadres, party members, and people in the fields of production, life, and building a new type of socialist man. He stressed the need to build the capital into a key political, cultural, and scientific-technological center and, at the same time, a large economic center and a center for international business, thus making it worthy of being the pride of the whole nation and our country's main gateway to the outside world.

The comrade general secretary pointed out: With the labor and material-technical bases potential, with a high concentration of intellectual ability and professional skills of high standard, and integration with and effective assistance of the centrally operated industries in the municipality, we are firmly convinced that the possibility for developing the economy -- first of all developing industry in a rapid and vigorous manner -- is within reach of Hanoi's party and people. If the Hanoi economy, with its labor productivity higher than the national average, is integrated successfully with various sectors and localities, it will be possible to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood and to constantly recycle for expanded production, thereby contributing to the accumulation of capital for the national economy. The problem lies in having the boldness to renovate, think, and act; be dynamic and creative; make intensive and uniform investment; and quickly introduce scientific and technical innovations into production in the industrial and agricultural as well as service areas.

Also during the course of the congress, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong spent much time following its proceedings and listening attentively to the reports presented by delegates.

After hearing the report of Comrade (Tran Van Tuan), secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Chairman Pham Van Dong urged the youths to rely on their own strength and on their organization instead of waiting for and counting on assistance, and to work even harder for the capital and the country as a whole.

Dear friends, after 7 days of intensive, serious, and enthusiastic work, the 10th congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party successfully concluded this afternoon. The congress was thrilled to welcome Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who attended as members of the presidium of the closing session.

The congress adopted a resolution expressing identity of views with the documents of the party Central Committee and the municipal party committee, agreeing on the orientations and goals set forth in the municipal party committee's political report, and stressing the key issues facing the capital in the coming period, especially those concerning the establishment of a rational economic structure, employment for the laboring people, and good care for the capital people's material and spiritual life.

The congress approved the results of the election of the municipal party's executive committee for the 10th term of office and the election of the municipal party's delegation to the sixth party congress.

The executive committee of the 10th Hanoi municipal party includes 65 members. Of these, 51 are full members and 14 are alternate members. In the new executive committee, workers account for 23 percent and female cadres account for 16.9 percent. The average age of new executive committee members is 47, 1.5 years younger than those of the previous term. Some 81.5 percent of them have gone through middle- or high-level political theoretical training -- those who have gone through high-level political theoretical training alone account for 70.8 percent -- and 83 percent have college or higher education experience with 17 percent being professors and recipients of doctorate or masters degrees. Of the 65 members of the 10th municipal party executive committee, 28 are new.

The 10th congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party also elected a delegation to the sixth national party congress with 68 full members and 5 alternate members. It is an honor and a pleasure for the Hanoi municipal party to have included in its delegation Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and seven other comrades who were recommended by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Among members of the delegation of the capital, 23 percent are workers directly engaged in production and 25 percent are women. The average age of these members is 49.8. The delegation also includes 8 labor heroes and representatives of 2 heroic units -- the Tu Trong cooperative in Phuc Tho District and the Thang Long basic general school in Hoan Kiem Precinct.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, delivered the closing speech. He said in part:

[Begin Nguyen Thanh Binh recording] On behalf of the municipal party's executive committee, I call on the working class, the collectivized peasantry, intellectuals of both sexes, writers, artists, all party cadres and members -- most importantly, the retired cadres -- members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, combatants of the Armed Forces and the people's public security service, and the people in the capital to unite singlemindedly around the party Central Committee; strive to step up production, work, and study; increase productivity, quality, and efficiency; and score outstanding achievements together with the rest of the nation for the benefit of the capital as well as the entire country with the determination to fulfill the 1986 state plan with a view to realistically welcome the sixth party congress and generate an enthusiastic momentum for implementing the resolution of the national party congress and the resolution of the capital party congress.

We will strive to effect satisfactorily closer integration and cooperation with the various sectors, organs, and units at the central level as well as with other localities nationwide in building the capital in order to contribute toward rapidly and steadily changing the situation of the capital in all respects and, at the same time, in providing other localities in the country with positive assistance from the capital. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

Dear friends, the 10th congress of the Hanoi municipal party delegates has successfully concluded. From this congress, some 700 delegates have returned to the various basic party organizations to join the cadres, combatants, and compatriots of Hanoi in entering a new period which, though still replete with difficulties and hardship, promises bright prospects. The Hanoi party with more than 150,000 party members, together with 2.8 million people in the capital, is resolved to realize Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh's wish and will strive to record outstanding achievements in an enthusiastic emulation drive to fulfill the 1986 plan in order to realistically welcome the sixth party congress and generate a rising spirit for satisfactorily implementing the resolutions of the national party congress and the capital party organization congress.

HA BAC PROVINCIAL PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK281403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] On 14 and 15 October, the party organization of Ha Bac Province held its seventh congress. Comrade Le Quang Dao, party Central Committee secretary, attended the congress.

In the past 5 years, Ha Bac Province has exerted much effort to develop the production of agricultural and forestry commodities and consumer and export goods, and to gradually advance toward fulfilling its demands for grain and food products by exploiting its strengths in terms of labor, land, and trades and jobs of a province with three types of economic zones.

Despite many difficulties caused by natural disasters and shortage of materials and technical equipment, the Ha Bac provincial party organization has concentrated its leadership on economic development. It has applied scientific and technical innovations to agricultural production, selected high-yield rice, peanut and soybean seeds; improved technical regulations; expanded the areas of soybean, potato, and tobacco; and created all conditions for developing the winter and summer crops in the mountainous, midland and plain regions. Particularly in 1985, the province achieved the highest ever recorded winter-spring crop production volume.

The congress sternly reviewed and pointed out weaknesses and outstanding problems such as failures to focus leadership on mobilizing the real integrated strength for agriculture, to positively carry out intensive cultivation and expand the cultivated area, to concentrate on key economic problems, to create mutual support and alliance among the three economic zones, and especially to form the agroindustrial or agroindustrial-forestry structure in the province. Because of these failures, the province achieved only 86 percent of the grain production volume goal set by the sixth provincial party congress. Per capita allocation decreased from 301 kg in 1980 to 270 kg in 1985.

On the strength of properly assessing the achievements and shortcomings of the previous tenure, the congress put forth specific socioeconomic guidelines and tasks for the period from now until 1990. The prime objective is to steadily resolve the problem of grain and food products in the struggle to achieve the total grain production volume from 650,000 to 670,000 metric tons, a per capita allocation from 320 to 335 kg.

It is necessary to concentrate on stabilizing the planting of 180,000 hectares of rice to obtain a yield of 3 tons per hectare each crop season. This includes 62,000 hectares of two crops with the yield of 4 tons per hectare each crop.

Overcoming the problem of secondary food crops in previous years, the provincial authorities have reallocated the crop cultivation patterns, quickly increased the areas of corn to 13,000 hectares and of potatoes to 8,000 hectares; and stabilized the planting of cassava and sweet potatoes in order to achieve 120,000 tons of rice equivalent secondary food crops.

The congress delegates thoroughly discussed six measures to develop agriculture, including instituting uniform policies on different types of crops in order to encourage workers to produce; resolving satisfactorily the problems of product contract and material supply; expanding the specialized cultivation areas of peanuts, soybeans, potatoes, and vegetables for export; and building the intensive cultivation area of high-yield crops.

Industry and handicrafts and artisan industry must effectively support agriculture. All echelons and sectors must vigorously improve their knowledge and action and concentrate on agriculture, considering it the foremost battlefield.

The congress affirmed export as the task of strategic importance and an economic development spearhead. Ha Bac Province must strive to achieve 20 million rubles worth of exports in 1990, an increase of 2.5 times the 1985 figure. This includes 70 percent of agricultural products.

In the coming years, Ha Bac Province will focus on consolidating and enhancing the role of party leadership; quickly meet the revolutionary requirements; restore the people's confidence; create new changes in the socioeconomic, political, and national defense and security situation; and gradually stabilize the people's livelihood.

The congress elected a new provincial party committee of 45 official members and 11 alternate members of the average age of 46, 2 years younger than the members of last party committee. It also elected 30 official delegates to the sixth national party congress.

AUSTRALIAOPPOSITION CALLS FOR CLOSER SCREENING OF VISITORS

BK290107 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The federal opposition has called for an urgent investigation following what it says appears to be a disturbing breakdown in the security vetting of people visiting Australia.

The opposition leader, Mr Howard, called for an immediate review of the procedures that allowed entry to Australia for Mr (Abdul Akbar Mohamed), a member of the Black American Muslim group, the Nation of Islam.

Mr Howard said Mr (Abdul Akbar Mohamed) was the assistant of the minister of the Nation of Islam, Mr Louis Farakkan, whom he described as a fanatical extremist and anti-Semitic.

The government last week said Mr (Abdul Akbar Mohamed) had not been granted a visa, but now says he was granted a visa under a different name and was not identified until he had reached Australia on Monday. However, the immigration minister, Mr Hurford, said there were no grounds for denying him entry and there was no evidence to believe he would advocate or cause violence in Australia.

The opposition leader said the Nation of Islam had been financially supported by the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhafi, and the visit to Australia by Mr (Abdul Akbar Mohamed) underlined the increasing influence of Libya in the Pacific region.

MINISTER'S LETTER PROTESTS ENVOY'S REMARKS

BK300911 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Vagi, has sent a letter to the Australian Government expressing concern about reported remarks made by the Australian high commissioner in Port Moresby, Mr Wilson. According to Mr Vagi, Mr Wilson commented on Papua New Guinea politics when he addressed a meeting of government, business, and academic representatives in Canberra early this month.

Foreign affairs officials in Port Moresby say they want the matter to be settled through normal diplomatic channels and not in the media. They felt that if the issue was not handled properly it could strain relations between Papua New Guinea and Australia.

NEW ZEALANDLANG REASSURES OVER MILITARY TRAINING ABROAD

HK270620 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Oct 86 p 17

[Text] Prime Minister David Lange said yesterday defence training programmes with British forces might temporarily stop following the passing of the Government's anti-nuclear legislation.

But training schemes abroad would not end.

Mr Lange stressed the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Bill, which was reported back from a select committee last week largely unchanged, did not ban New Zealand servicemen from exercising with other forces.

The bill makes it a crime for servicemen to aid or assist anyone who has control over any nuclear weapon.

Earlier this year the British pointed out the effect of the clause would be to prevent New Zealand officers training with British forces.

Mr Lange said yesterday there had been objections to the clause.

"There might be an end to British training schemes for a while," he said at a press conference.

"But that wouldn't be the end of the world."

And while the British had not indicated they would take such a move, he said he had no doubts British military authorities would oppose the legislation.

The British Government had a firm commitment to its nuclear position and he believes it was unlikely to move to accommodate New Zealand.

However he said that did not cause a major concern for the New Zealand Government.

LANGE APPLAUDS U.S. PACIFIC FISHING DEAL

HK300449 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 24 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] Prime Minister David Lange yesterday applauded the agreement reached in Nukualofa this week on United States fishing access in the South Pacific.

"It will do wonders for the U.S. image in the South Pacific and is therefore to be welcomed," he said.

"This represents a significant breakthrough in relations between Pacific Island countries and the U.S.

"A considerable degree of tension has characterised those relations in recent years before of the U.S. Government's unwillingness to recognise the right of Pacific Island countries to manage tuna in their exclusive economic zones and, in consequence, the refusal of American tuna fishermen to pay licence fees or subject themselves to any controls when fishing those zones.

"They have been backed by the Magnusson Act, on the statute book of the U.S. which mandates trade sanctions against countries arresting U.S. boats caught fishing in their waters."

The negotiations in Tonga ended 10 rounds of discussions between Pacific Island countries, including New Zealand and Australia, and the U.S. stretching over two years.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC PACKAGE

8K241410 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The government has announced a new economic package as a follow-up to the rupiah devaluation. The new package was unveiled by Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Ali Wardhana in the presence of Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Finance Minister Radius Prawiro, Industries Minister Hartarto, State Minister for Reform of Government Apparatus Sumarlin, Cooperatives Affairs Minister Bustanil Arifin, Junior Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita, and Junior Minister-Cabinet Secretary Mardiono after they met with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this afternoon.

Ali Wardhana says the rupiah devaluation has brought about improvement in several economic sectors. In state revenue, the value-added tax has increased by 165 percent in the 1985-86 fiscal year from the previous one. Meanwhile, nontax revenue has increased by 117 percent. In the banking sector, time deposits have increased by 200 percent between June 1983 and March 1986 so the funds can be used to meet the needs of business circles.

The new economic package also includes a lowering of production costs, protection of domestic products, facilities for (foreign currency) exchange, and capital investment.

AQUINO COMMENTS ON ENRILE, CONSTITUTION

OW301315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 30 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino indicated Thursday that she could not accept two of four demands reportedly raised by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has been questioning the legitimacy of her government and challenging her position as the commander and chief of the Philippine Armed Forces.

In an interview with Japanese newsmen in Manila, Aquino said that during a meeting with Enrile on Tuesday last week to iron out their "differences," Enrile raised four "problems and issues" and Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen. Fidel Ramos, "added one of his own."

"We had openly brought out some of the problems that the country is facing now," she said but did not identify which ones were raised by the 62-year-old defense minister.

"At any rate, we had all agreed that the matter of a counterinsurgency program was one that we could very quickly attend to because there were no differences on that," she said. A day after the meeting, Aquino announced that she would set a deadline for the peace talks with the leftwing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), aimed at ending the 17-year communist-led insurgency.

"On the matter of the 1973 Constitution and also the matter of reconvening of the Batasan (parliament) I said that those were two very difficult problems I could not address myself to," she said.

Aquino also said that a cabinet reshuffle, the third reported demand by Enrile, could be timed with national and local elections expected to be held shortly after a new constitution is ratified in a plebiscite early next year since "many" of her cabinet ministers will be running.

Meanwhile, Aquino's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino told 5,000 supporters of the President in a rally that Enrile should resign "if he cannot cooperate with Cory (Corazon)" adding that Enrile's almost daily criticism of Aquino "is adding to the destabilization of this government."

In the interview, however, Aquino ruled out the ouster of Enrile, who has been asked to resign by some cabinet ministers for being openly critical of the peace talks. Aquino said Enrile "contributed" to the ouster of the 20-year rule of then President Ferdinand Marcos in February.

Newspaper accounts of the Tuesday meeting said that Enrile wanted the removal of eight ministers who were either left-leaning or corrupt and the return to the 1973 Constitution replaced by Aquino's provisional "Freedom Constitution."

Enrile, expressing concern about the instability of the new government, also wanted the reconvening of the parliament abolished by Aquino and the removal of allegedly incompetent and corrupt officers-in-charge (OICs) appointed to replace pro-Marcos mayors and governors. Ramos just wanted a firmer counterinsurgency policy, the reported said.

Aquino said she does not feel "threatened" by Enrile "because I do not consider him an adversary."

In many recent public speeches, Enrile has been questioning the legitimacy of her government after she scrapped the 1973 Constitution and said in a recent interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE that she has practically lost all legal claims to being the commander-in-chief.

Without referring to Enrile specifically, Aquino said that "if the chief of staff recognizes me as the commander-in-chief and all of the other generals and other officers and enlisted men recognize me as the commander-in-chief, I don't see how anybody else can say otherwise."

"What is important is I am accepted as the commander-in-chief and I don't need any other constitution to be saying that because what is important is acceptance by the people and I have been accepted without having to use any kind of force," she added.

She said that "there was no argument" about the removal of appointed local officials who "were not performing as well as they should" since she and the Local Governments Minister Aquino Pimentel were already going through a list of OICs to be replaced.

She said that her six-year term, which has been fixed by the new charter, was set when she ran against Marcos in the fraud-marred February 7 elections that preceded the revolt.

Aquino said that she is "confident" that the new constitution drafted by a 47-member commission she appointed will be ratified "because the ratification ... will in effect promote the political stability of this country and will ... announce the holding of the elections in May."

She said she is "grateful" for the expression of support for her by the United States, which recently aired complete backing for Aquino and her government following reports of her rift with Enrile. "Certainly," she said, "if other countries show their support for me, it can only mean that they believe in me and in my presidency."

Aquino said her government's number one problem today is the economy. She said that "a great number of our problems," particularly the insurgency will be solved if the economic recovery program gets off the ground. "I still believe that many of these people who joined the rebels did not do so simply because they are for communism or they are against this government but at that time it appeared to them that there was really no hope for a better life..." she said.

Views Upcoming Japan Visit

OW301305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct, 30 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino said Thursday she hopes to establish "a friendly and close relationship" with Japanese leaders particularly Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when she pays a state visit to Japan next month.

"I would like to be able to become close to your leaders so that we will be able to discuss more fully on how our two countries can help each other," she told Japanese newsmen who interviewed her. "It is very important that the leaders of the two countries get to know each other and have personal contact with each other so that we can better solve our problems," she said.

Aquino will be visiting Japan November 10-13 on her third foreign trip since she was swept into power in a civilian-backed military revolt last February that forced Ferdinand Marcos into exile. "Your country is one of our leading partners, and we would like to see how we can further develop this, how we can establish more trade," she said.

She said she was upset by the Japanese sex tours in her country and hoped to promote her people who had risked their lives in restoring democracy, referring to February's "people power revolution."

"We would like to welcome Japanese tourists, in fact we would like to think of it as being family tours and definitely I do not want the Japanese thinking of the Philippines simply as a sex attraction because that is not what this country is all about," she said. The 53-year-old leader added that the Filipinos are a people "who like to make friends on a very substantive basis."

She said she plans to promote greater understanding between Japanese and the Filipinos through student exchange programs and encouraging relations between the private sectors of the two countries.

Aquino's official party will be composed of Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzales.

'Thousands' Rally in Support

HK301158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Thousands of people rallied in driving rain here Thursday to show support for President Corazon Aquino in the face of criticisms launched at her administration by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Two cabinet members, Mrs Aquino's youngest daughter Kris and brother-in-law Agapito Aquino, and many of Manila's leading socialites joined the rally, held at a major street intersection in the Makati financial district.

Police estimated the crowd at 20,000 which thinned out as heavy rain forced the organizers to shorten the rally to one hour. The crowd booed lustily at the mention of Mr Enrile's name.

In his speech, Mr Aquino slammed what he called the defense chief's "destablization campaign" against the Aquino government. "If he cannot work with Cory (Mrs Aquino), he better resign," Mr Aquino said, to prolonged applause.

Makati was awash in yellow, the color associated with Mrs Aquino since her campaign for the February presidential election, which led to a military-civilian uprising that toppled Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr Enrile, who led the revolt, has been openly critical of Mrs Aquino's efforts to negotiate with communist rebels, and has dropped hints that he will get the military's support in case of a power struggle with the president.

"Cory, we are behind you," said a Makati streamer. Others said "Give peace a chance," and "Cory, world's number-one peace emissary." Several youths chanted "Let's beat up the Marcos loyalists" as they marched toward the rally site. Mr Enrile addressed a pro-Marcos rally of a similar size here Sunday.

Thursday's rally was organized by Aquino supporters who had earlier told Mr Enrile in an open letter published by most newspaper here to shut up or resign.

Yellow confetti rained from high-rise buildings, and yellow balloons and streamers hung from the upper floors. Firecrackers exploded and a brass band played as crowds marched to the rally site. Among the officials who joined the rally were Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod and Audit Chief Teofisto Guingona, a member of the government panel negotiating with communist rebel leaders for a truce.

RAMOS DISCUSSES AQUINO'S SUPREMACY, INSURGENCY

HK310944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 31 (AFP) -- Philippine Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos Friday upheld President Corazon Aquino's supremacy over himself and maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and said the military's main purpose was to preserve this chain of command. Gen. Ramos, viewed here as a decisive factor in any power struggle between Mr. Enrile and Mrs. Aquino, avoided taking sides between the two figures and stressed the need for national unity.

Speaking at a press forum that was to be televised nationwide later, Gen. Ramos brought out a color picture showing Mrs. Aquino's portrait over smaller ones of Mr. Enrile and himself. "As far as we are concerned...we have a chain of command that is together like this," he said, holding the picture to the television cameras. [passage omitted]

At the forum, he described Mrs. Aquino's policy for dealing with insurgent groups as "very similar, if not identical, to what was worked during the late forties and early fifties," when a communist rebellion was crushed by "all-out force and all-out friendship." The approach has been sharply criticized by Mr. Enrile as too soft.

Gen. Ramos placed the strength of the New People's Army (NPA), which spearheads the insurgency, at 23,200 guerrillas, with 11,900 firearms mostly seized from government forces. NPA strength was 22,500 at the end of 1985, and "it is starting to level off" after sharp increases in recent years, he said. He added that an average of eight Filipinos now were being killed daily -- three soldierse, three rebels and two civilians -- compared to 14 a day in 1985.

"The peace and order situation is manageable," Gen. Ramos said, but added that the military should not be allowed to attack the rebels in places where they heavily depend upon civilians for food and funds.

He also said communist negotiators in ceasefire talks with the government must not be granted a "status of belligerency," referring to a rebel demand to be allowed to set up an office in Manila for their panel. [passage omitted]

ENRILE SAYS MILITARY 'EQUAL' COALITION PARTNER

HK310915 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "broke his silence" and shattered the week-old "cease talk" forged between him and President Corazon C. Aquino.

Speaking before a group of military nurses at Camp Aguinaldo Wednesday night, the 62-year-old Enrile insisted that Mrs. Aquino could not have assumed power without the help of the military in the February uprising.

The military therefore is an equal partner in the "coalition government" of President Aquino, Enrile said.

Enrile, who told BUSINESS DAY last Tuesday that he would not talk anymore either to the local or foreign press in order to prevent fragmenting the government further, added that he does not owe his position to anybody.

Enrile's statements merely echoed what he had pointed out Tuesday night during an "off-the-record" public engagement with an American ladies' group when he said the military was leading and protecting the people at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], and "Mrs. Aquino was nowhere in sight... She wasn't leading the people then."

At the nurses' group, Enrile disclosed that President Ferdinand Marcos, who fled the country after the four-day uprising, had become so submissive that he offered the country's leadership to them (Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos).

"No one can tell us that they appointed us to these positions we occupy," Enrile said. "We were holding these even before they (government civilian officials) took their oath."

It was the strongest criticism by Enrile of the Aquino administration.

"What if the military organization had just kept quiet (during the revolt)? Do you think the oath-taking (of Mrs. Aquino) would have pushed through?" he asked.

"And if it was pushed through, could it have stood on its own? Suppose we did not attach ourselves to that government, do you think it could have survived?" he added.

Enrile pointed out that the February military revolt was the military's own doing and that the opposition personalities who also participated in it "only came later."

Enrile indicated that Mrs. Aquino lost her right to govern by virtue of the EDSA revolution, and added that she and the rest of the Cabinet took their oath when the 1973 Constitution was still in effect.

This, he said, paved the way for a coalition government with the military on an equal footing with its civilian officials.

At the Manila Polo Club, Enrile said almost the same thing when he took note of the fact that Mrs. Aquino "changed the rules of the game" by discarding the 1973 Constitution.

"Had the president governed under the 1973 Constitution, she could have no problem such as she is facing now," he pointed out. "If her government fails, the blame can be laid on the people who elected her by virtue of the Feb. 7 election. But now, if her government fails, the people will not be the ones to blame but those who changed the government and put her in power."

SPOKESMAN DENIES AQUINO HEADS 'COALITION'

HK301309 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Malacanang yesterday categorically denied Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's claim that the Aquino administration is a coalition government.

"There has never been any agreement on the part of the President to enter into any coalition agreement or partnership as explained by Minister Enrile," presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said after a closed-door meeting.

Benigno made the statement in commenting on a recent declaration of Enrile that "the present government is a coalition government and loses its character if a member is removed." [passage omitted]

Benigno said the president never considered she was heading a coalition government, although she said she "has always tried to find ways and means of reconciling" with 62-year-old Minister Enrile.

Enrile, who helped lead the popular revolt that swept Mrs. Aquino to power in February, has become critical of the government. He has alleged corruption among Aquino appointees and denounced Aquino as too soft on the communist insurgents.

But Benigno said that despite Enrile's charges, the president continues to get the support of the Armed Forces, "being the kind of spiritual fortress she has been."

Noting that Minister Enrile "has his own mind," Benigno said the President will continue to respect ideas coming from him and other ministers.

Unlike the Marcos cabinet, he said the Aquino cabinet, is "not the kind of orchestra that you can expect to perform in harmony."

Right now, Benigno said the President relies mainly on "people power" for her continued stay in office. [passage omitted]

"What is happening now will sharpen into that kind of political change where we will see definitely who are in favor and who are against [the 1986 Constitution]" he added.

In the end, Benigno said, the President "will remain and will continue to remain in the center of political gravity in the Philippines."

"She is in the center and nobody even comes as close to challenging her position as the center of political gravity," Benigno said.

He said Mrs. Aquino will win "hands down" if her popularity is challenged.

PIMENTAL REFUTES ENRILE CLAIM OF MILITARY SUPPORT

HK301141 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Local Government Minister Aquino Pimentel yesterday said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has no substantial following in the military.

"The military segment supporting Enrile is only his guards," Pimentel said in answer to a question from reporters on the possibility of an Enrile-led military coup.

The local government minister also said he is "not disturbed" by the alleged demand of the defense minister for his and several other ministers' ouster from the Cabinet.

Asked what could be the defense minister's reason for asking his removal, Pimentel said "Enrile's conscience must be bothering him."

"We were incarcerated during martial law and probably he does not like to see our faces during Cabinet meetings. He does not like to be reminded of the past," he said.

According to reports, Enrile allegedly demanded the ouster of several ministers from the Cabinet, including Pimentel and executive Secretary Joker Arroyo.

For his part, Arroyo said he is not also bothered by the alleged demand. In fact, he said, he is "delighted" about it. [passage omitted]

LAKAS NG BANSANG EMERGING AS POLITICAL FORCE

HK301319 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] A political movement built to support President Aquino's programs is emerging as a potent political force and threatens to drain the membership of major parties in the ruling political coalition.

Not yet registered as a political party, the Lakas ng Bansa [People's Power] has attracted top leaders from the PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] the Liberal Party and some regional groups which now form the nucleus of the ruling political coalition.

"It is very possible that we will not remain for long as a mere informal movement supporting President Aquino. We might register as a political party which would unite the squabbling forces of the ruling coalition," a Cabinet minister who is one of the 10 key leaders of the Lakas ng Bansa, said.

The minister, who requested anonymity, said the leaders of the Lakas ng Bansa were scheduled to meet last night at the Cojuangco building in Makati to decide on long-range plans and whether to convert the movement into a formal political party.

Expected to attend the top-level meeting are Jose Cojuangco, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco, and MWSS [Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System] General Manager Jose Yap of the PDP-Laban, Reorganization Minister Luis Villafuerte and Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda of the Unido, Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado of the National Union for Liberation, Raul Daza of the Liberal Party, and Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez.

The formation of the Lakas ng Bansa comes amid the unresolved long drawn bickerings between major groups in the ruling political coalition.

The Unido and PDP-Laban have been locked up in a bitter feud over the appointments of officers-in-charge in cities and towns and other key political issues.

The Liberal Party has been split into two irreconcilable factions, one led by PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] Chairman Jovito Salonga and Ms. Judy Araneta-Roxas, and the other by former senator and MP Eva Estrada-Kalaw.

Most of the seven established regional parties, caught in between the squabbling national parties, have been largely demoralized and inactive.

Among the big political names who have so far kept off the Lakas ng Bansa are three presidential hopefuls: Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr.

Mitra and Pimentel are both with PDP-Laban, while Laurel heads the Unido.

"We sent them overtures to join the Lakas but no positive response has come from either Laurel, Mitra or Pimentel," the INQUIRER source said.

Party Formally Organized

HK310459 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 31 (AFP) -- Philippine cabinet ministers have formally organized a political movement to back President Corazon Aquino three months before she is to face a crucial vote of confidence, informed sources said here Friday.

Some key leaders of the movement are former partymates of Vice President Salvador Laurel, who is widely seen as siding with maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in Mr. Enrile's differences with Mrs. Aquino, they added. A plebiscite on a draft new Constitution, expected to be held January 23, is seen by the government and opposition alike as a vote of confidence on Mrs. Aquino, who was swept to power by a military-civilian uprising in February.

The new movement is called Lakas ng Bansa, or People's Power. Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales and Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, believed to be the architects of the new movement, earlier bolted from the UNIDO United Nationalist Democratic Organization Party led by Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister. [passage omitted]

PNB LEADER SISON ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION

OW301121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO -- More Japanese development aid should be funneled through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to ensure aid is used for the benefit of the Filipino people, Jose Maria "Joma" Sison, alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) said Thursday.

Joma, who in August helped establish the Partido ng Bayan (PNB) or People's Party, said that Japan is the number one supplier of ODA [official development aid] to the Philippines, but that a close study is necessary to see if assistance "has been wasted, with Japanese suppliers only reaping in profits, and Filipino bureaucrats taking in big loot."

Joma suggested that Japan's opposition parties could "dig deeper" into the "unofficial passing" of aid money between "entities of Japan" and the Ferdinand Marcos regime. He noted that some members of Japan's Liberal-Democratic Party are "very sensitive" about certain documents that have been found by the President's Commission on Good Government, which is investigating abuse of public funds by the overthrown government of Marcos.

Joma, who was released by President Corazon Aquino from over eight years of imprisonment on charges of subversion and rebellion, and his wife Juliet Sison, a member of PNB's national executive board, spoke at a press conference sponsored by Osamu Yatabe, an Upper House member of the Japan Socialist Party.

Joma said there are "immediate mutual advantages" to be gained from peace talks between the Corazon Aquino government and the National Democratic Front through opening a communication pipe, which he said could work against "forces that want to restore fascism" in the Armed Forces. Joma added, however, that an agreement for lasting peace should deal with problems such as U.S. economic domination and land reform. While a final peace agreement may be near to impossible, "on the way ... there can be limited but significant agreements," he said.

On the tension in Aquino's cabinet, Joma said that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is "very desperate," because after the expected January ratification of the proposed constitution and May elections, Enrile "can be removed from the cabinet, (since) it is the prerogative of the president to organize her cabinet in her own way." A major concern for Enrile is that corruption charges would be leveled against him, Joma added.

Vice President Salvador Laurel has been threatening to team up with Enrile, Joma said, because "he is trying to raise his price for his faction in the Aquino government. But in my estimate Laurel will not go all the way, because both Laurel and Enrile have presidential ambitions."

In response to questions on the relation between the PNB, which Joma reported has grown from 25,000 charter members to over 100,000, and the CPP, Joma said there is no relation that may be "culpable in the eyes of the Philippine law," however, he did not deny the existence of "nonculpable" relations.

The similarity in political views, Joma explained, was because "the fundamental problems of the Filipino people have not been solved," namely the issues of land reform and U.S. "domination." He said the two parties are different because PNB is a legal mass party that does not represent a single class, and PNB official documents do not promote armed struggle, and do not require members to accept Marxist and Leninist principles.

Joma and Juliet said they do not intend to run in elections. [passage omitted]

RECTO CLAIMS MARCOS TO RETURN BEFORE PLEBISCITE

HK300537 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] At a gathering of Marcos loyalists yesterday, former Member of Parliament Rafael Recto announced that former President Marcos will return to the Philippines before the plebiscite in January. However, Recto refused to release any further details and said only that he always keeps in touch with Marcos in Hawaii. Regarding the plebiscite, former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino said the Aquino government should not use its influence in the campaign for ratifying the Constitution.

CLARK OFFICIALS SAID MAKING 'MOCKERY' OF JUSTICE

HK301334 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Angeles City -- American authorities at Clark Air Base have made a "mockery out of Philippine judicial system" by allowing a U.S. Air Force [USAF] member facing a criminal charge before the city fiscal's office to leave the country despite an international hold (IH) order issued against him, concerned lawyers said.

The departure last week of Sgt. Holskey Scott for Korea reportedly on a "temporary duty" (TDY) was "not only in violation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement" but also an "insult to the Filipino people," they said.

Scott, together with Sgt. Patrick Thibodeaux, Sgt. Karen Walker, and one Sergeant Setters, all of USAF security police group at Clark, have been charged by two Filipino ice cream vendors of this city with illegal detention.

Francisco Maglasang, 26, of Mabulo St., Dau, Mabacalat, Pampanga, and Orlando Sison, 26 also of Dau, said the four Americans picked them up last Oct. 4 in Dau and locked them at the detention cell at the Quad agency patrol headquarters near Clark's main gate on suspicion that they were pickpockets.

Scott reportedly lost early this month a wallet containing \$10 in cash, ID, and credit card to a pickpocket in front of a night club in Balibago. He was reportedly informed that an ice cream vendor got his wallet.

Maglasang and Sison, however, denied the accusations, saying they were arrested while vending Magnolia frozen products in Dau.

Sison said he was released one hour after his arrest while Maglasang was released five hours later. Both were, however, forced to sign "papers" whose contents they could not understand.

Quad patrol is a composition of U.S. air police, PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers, Angeles policemen, and the Philippine Air Force men belonging to the Clark Air Base Command (Cabcom).

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE OPERATING CASINOS

HK310811 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The government will continue operating casinos in spite of demands by civic and religious groups to close them down. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin said the closure of nine casinos in the country would mean a loss of 300 million pesos in annual income. However, he said, if the government could find another source of income, the casinos will eventually be closed.

RADIO BROADCASTS MESSAGE FROM KIDNAPPED KOREANS

HK301240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Two South Korean construction managers kidnapped by communist insurgents last week have sent a message saying they are alive and safe, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Thursday.

South Koreans Pak Chong-su and Chong Sang-ki, abducted October 22 in Ilocos Norte Province, said in their message that the NPA's Central Committee was preparing to negotiate with the government, the PNA reported. The message was aired by a radio station in Laoag, 375 kilometers (225 miles) north of Manila and capital of Ilocos Norte Province. The two captives did not say where they were or how they were being treated, the PNA said. It was also not known how the radio station got the message.

The two men, both administrators of a road-building project of the South Korean firm Hanil Development Company, had been abducted by 50 NPA guerrillas in Pagudpud, north of Laoag. The NPA has demanded an end to all military activities in the area as a condition for the Koreans' release.

Meanwhile, a second group of New People's Army (NPA) rebels said they were holding an army corporal and a civilian engineer in Cagayan Province as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, PNA said.

The two, who were being held near Aparri Town, were on a military mission when they were captured, the agency quoted the NPA as saying. The rebels said their captives were being well treated and would be freed if unspecified demands were met, PNA reported.

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